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Tower Views

by Clearway

Putting House in Order

Democracy Protects Self

Guns or Butter for Europe

¶ We begin to suspect why what happened in November happened so energetically. Since that time President Roosevelt has taken a bold and progressive stand on at least three vital issues: First, sponsorship of the good neighbor policy at the Buenos Aires, Arg., conferences; second, support of the Constitution in his message on the state of the Union; third, revolutionary recommendations for a constructive overhauling of the executive branch of the Government.

¶ With the present challenge to democracy going up and down and to and fro in the world, presuming to stir up rivalries without and unrest within, these three things seem needful, if not obligatory, if democracy is to meet and master the challenge: A peaceful neighborhood; a secure foundation; and a house in good order.

¶ Mr. Roosevelt proposes early housecleaning and extensive reupholstering in his special message to Congress this week. Taking his theme from the Brownlow committee program, he deprecates the "antiquated machinery" that hampers effective administration, urges prompt legislative action to rid government of its confusion of agencies and authorities. He asks that constitutional authority be returned to the Chief Executive for control over the executive functions of government.

¶ The Chief Executive of a country distinguished for the remarkable efficiency of private enterprises asks, as other Presidents have asked, that efficiency likewise obtain in governmental agencies.

¶ To accomplish this aim, Mr. Roosevelt sets forth a five-point reorganization program (published in Tuesday's Monitor) which would radically reassemble 105 government subdivisions under 12 heads, place the whole government administrative service on the merit basis; create an auditor generalship for post-audits; strengthen the budget bureau; create a national resources board for planning and research; give the President six executive assistants to relieve him of much routine. The proposed housecleaning is consistently sweeping.

¶ Dust will rise, attics will be ransacked, basements will reveal much grime. The President will be accused of seeking more dictatorial authority. The Topsy-like superstructure of Washington bureaucracy will toss its red tape to add to the litter. But the American people, after trying to digest the charges and counter-charges and arguments pro and con, will recall that states which have reorganized their executive departments report net savings of from .5 to 1.5 per cent of total executive expense and that a 1 per cent saving for similar federal costs would mean about $30,000,000 less taxes. With such a broom they could raise a lot of dust themselves.

¶ It is hardly to be expected that the President's proposal will be hailed in all quarters as an ideal program for alleviating bureaucratic inefficiency, nor is it likely that all of the provisions are perfect. The flaws and the advantages will appear as the plan is further discussed. But the important thing at present would seem to be that the President, who probably has the greatest chance of any President to bring about reforms in administration, wishes to bring about such reforms at a time when the public would welcome such reforms. It appears that a remarkable contiguity of the time, the idea and the man has taken place.

¶ An interesting community of thinking begins to develop in Europe. All hands in their various ways apparently are aware that an adjustment must be made between butter and guns. Germany frankly recommends that its citizens go without butter that guns may accumulate. Italy has followed a somewhat similar program. France wants butter while sitting on a gun carriage. Great Britain, while advocating in its arms limitation attitude that butter was the thing to seek and guns the thing to discard, nevertheless defensively enters the armaments race. Other affected nations express their attitude diversely through conciliation or armament. But all are faced by the ultimate conclusion that it is well nigh impossible to go on having more guns and more butter too. Finally the point is reached where the guns absorb the butter.

¶ Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at the foreign press dinner in London, tells of a co-operative effort to bring about general settlement of the European disaffections on the basis that when everyone has butter no one needs guns. It works the other way about, too. When one is willing to trade guns, he will find plenty of butter. In fact, the arms-burdened nations of Europe are now in a good position to trade martial ambitions for economic advantages. The better way is the butter way.

London Drives to Limit Arms; Britain Accepts Franco's Bid To Inspect Spanish Morocco

Eden's Speech Taken as Plea to Germany to Give Up 'Guns-Before-Butter' Theory; Italo-Reich Moves in Spain Seen Offsetting Each Other

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 13—Invitations to both the British and French Governments to send observers to Spanish Morocco have been accepted as fas as Britain is concerned. A British destroyer has left Gibraltar for Ceuta, where a party of naval officers will carry out an unrestricted invitation at the behest of Gen. Francisco Franco, insurgent commander, who holds Spanish Morocco.

General Franco made the offer both to Britain and France to determine for themselves whether the allegations as to German activity were justified.

Moves to Convert Reich

Redoubled efforts are now being made and with prospect of succes to induce Germany to invert the "guns-before-butter" theory and come into what British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, at the annual foreign press dinner yesterday, described as a co-operative effort to bring about a general settlement and to secure that everybody has "butter" in a world that has no need of "guns."

The way was opened for another attempt to break down the barriers between Germany and the two western democracies, France and Britain, by the welcome warmth of Reichsfuhrer Hitler's address to the diplomatic corps at the annual reception Monday.

Britain Reciprocates

Mr. Eden, replying in yesterday's speech, said the British Government "warmly reciprocates the Reich Chancellor's sentiments."

It was noteworthy that an ardent German National Socialist guest remarked afterwards, "we too want butter, and though we have got to have guns we can talk now how many guns are necessary."

Though the proposed visit of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to Paris is now officially declared to be off, it is known that views have been exchanged between Berlin and Paris on the whole gamut of current problems—raw materials, colonies, armaments.

Eden Silent on Colonies

Mr. Eden last night did not mention colonies and there is a far stronger sentiment than formerly in Britain against their return to Germany.

The French, on the other hand, are believed to be prepared for con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Britain Prefers Butter to Guns; Reich Press and Eden Speech:. Page 2.

Nanking Summons Chiang to Return And Block Revolt

NANKING, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Government appealed yesterday to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to return to active leadership of the Nation and take charge of efforts to settle disturbances in northwest China which threaten large scale Communist-inspired revolt against Nanking.

General Chiang has been at his birthplace, Fenghua, Chekiang Province, since Jan. 2 on a month's vacation to recuperate from the effects of his kidnaping and two-week detention at Sianfu, Shensi Province, last month.

Large Forces at Hand

Recently the situation in Sianfu, scene of an uprising led by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, Dec. 12, and of the Generalissimo's imprisonment, has become so ominous that large government forces have been concentrating in western Honan and eastern Shensi to deal with any further rebellion.

Troops of Gen. Yang Hu-chen, Shensi military chieftain, and soldiers formerly of Marshal Chang's command have made increasingly close contact with the formidable Chinese Communist concentrations in northern Shensi and Kansu Provinces, threatening new disorders in Sianfu and defiance of Nanking.

Talked With Yang's Envoy

Although supposedly resting from the cares of office, General Chiang is known to have conferred already at Fenghua with an emissary from General Yang of Shensi who is believed to be on his way back to Sianfu by air.

Officials here believed that General Chiang would break his silence shortly to give Nanking directions as to how to deal with the threat of revolt in the northwest.

The Government continued to prepare for the worst in the northwest. Thousands of troops and large quantities of munitions were being shipped into western Honan.

Portfolios Shifted In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—The vacancy in the South African Cabinet caused by the appointment of Patrick Duncan, formerly Minister of Mines, as Governor General Designate has been filled by F. C. Sturrock, also a Scotsman, who becomes Minister without Portfolio, in succession to Mr. Richard Stuttaford.

Mr. Stuttaford becomes Minister of Interior and Public Health, in succession to Jan H. Hofmeyr; Mr. Hofmeyr becomes Minister of Mines, Education, Labor and Social Welfare.

A. P. J. Fourie relinquishes the portfolio of Labor and Social Welfare and retains the portfolio of Commerce and Industries.

English Films to Show Local Councils at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—English local government is to open up a new field of action for the movies. Films showing the activities of county councils, and of parish, rural and urban councils with their mayors, aldermen and councilors are to be made by the Gaumont British Instructional Unit.

The aim is to show real people carrying on the work of the community which elects or pays them, and each film will be a direct study of some phase of English local government.

Mexico Sets Up New Department Of Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A new department of publicity and propaganda has been created by the Federal Government. It was organized at the request of President Cardenas who said that the co-ordination of the various bureaus now operating into a central agency was needed for successful development of his social and legislative program.

The new department will be a branch of the Secretariat of the Interior and will exercise influence on the cultural and social education of the Mexican people. One of its first moves will be to check the predominance of foreign films and radio programs to which objections have been raised by the Federal Government.

The bureau will exercize a censorship and control over all motion pictures to be shown in the Republic and will seek a greater distribution of Mexican films. It will also control the direction and administration of all radio stations and their programs, with the exception of the National Red Network and the station of the Secretariat of War. In addition it will supervise the propaganda issued directly through circulars and indirectly through theaters, bill boards and the like.

All official news and propaganda for both the domestic and foreign press, as well as for Mexican officials abroad, will be disseminated by the new bureau. It will handle the publication of government documents and pamphlets, and the publication of the Diario Official, the daily government announcement of all new laws and regulations.

All publications of the National Archives and of the Government Print Shop, with the exception of the printing of stamps and securities for the Secretariat of Finance and of the technical schools which are branches of the Secretariat of Public Education, will also come under the new bureau's supervision.

New Job Found In North England Every 11 Minutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—On an average, one idle man goes back to work every 11 minutes of the day and night in northeast England—often after years of unemployment.

Tyneside alone finds a new job every 40 minutes, and during the last four years 45 new works have been set up in this area, according to a report of the Tyneside Industrial Development Board. Binding twine for colonial harvesters, foodstuffs, clothing, furniture, automobile bodies, concrete tiles, toys, chemicals, gas meters, neon signs and ships' gangways are among the products of these factories.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1937

Radio Comment	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	7
The Home Forum	8
The Golden Rule	
[With Czech Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Financial Pages	12-13
Sports Page	14
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Totem Poles of Gitseguiklas' Cover Illustration	1
Research: Key to Film Success	2
Britain's New King and Queen	3
From Watch Springs to Ocean Liners	4-5
The President's Own	6
Brotherhood: Magazine Editorial	7
New Art on the Horizon	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Governor Calls Peace Parley In Auto Strike

Troops Mass in Flint; Arrest of Sit-Down Strikers Delayed

Lewis Asks Probe

Gov. Frank Murphy endeavored to cut red tape today by inviting Homer Martin, president of the striking United Automobile Workers of America, and William S. Knudson, General Motors executive, to his office for their first formal joint conference tomorrow.

At Washington, the C. I. O. strategy conference resulted in these plans: Congress will be asked to open an investigation into many phases of General Motors management. The special LaFollette Senate committee will be urged to speed its inquiry into charges of a General Motors system of labor espionage and oppression.

Appeal to Congress

The Monitor's Washington bureau reports that the C. I. O. appeal for aid to Congress, rather than to the White House, was received as an indication of President Roosevelt's reluctance to become directly involved.

John L. Lewis announced: "The strike will be fought to a finish."

At New York, a committee of General Motors stockholders urged the corporation to confer at once with union officials with a view to establishing collective bargaining, and recommended a minimum-wage arrangement, the Monitor's New York bureau reports.

St. Louis Strike

At St. Louis, an estimated 3000 United Automobile Workers' Union members went on strike at the Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants. They significantly decided against the sit-down strategy of occupying the factory, and formed legal picket lines outside.

At Flint, Mich., infantrymen, artillerymen and cavalry of Michigan's national guard moved in to enforce the Governor's edict that "the public authority must prevail at all costs." By mid-morning, 1200 guardsmen were quartered in an unused four-story junior high school building at Flint, their rolling field kitchens set up in the school yard. A block away, in a hotel, 50 state policemen were held in reserve.

Will Obey Orders

The "stay-in" strikers who have occupied Fisher body plants at Flint since Dec. 30, said they would leave in the guardsen ordered them out. But they would not be "driven out."

As first detachments of national guardsmen arrived, "John Doe" warrants were issued by Municipal Judges Edwin D. Mallory and Frank W. Cain calling for the arrest of all the men inside the plant on charges of "kidnaping, vicious destruction of property while rioting, felonious assault and criminal syndicalism."

Sheriff Thomas W. Wolcott said that he would serve the warrants within the next 24 to 48 hours. He said, however, that he would not act yet, on request from Governor Murphy.

Lewis "Satisfied"

"We are entirely satisfied with the progress of the strike," John L. Lewis said at Washington. "It is most effective and is expanding progressively. The object, of course, is to stop production—and production is being stopped. The strike will continue to expand. The auto workers' union is growing daily by the thousands."

General Motors stockholders urge parley with union; C. I. O. leaders ask aid of Congress; sit-down strikers hold plants in "siege"; Page 4.

Democracy Versus Power Politics

Reich and Italy Held Lacking Funds for Aggressive Moves

Pressure Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Democratic diplomacy, represented by France and Great Britain, has at last taken the initiative to halt the mounting list of successes gained by "power politics" during the first half of 1936.

The really marked change which has come over the European scene in the past few months is due, in very large measure, to the fact that for the first time in many years, France and Britain are really co-operating with one another. Credit for this has to be divided between Premier Léon Blum and his colleague at the Quai d'Orsay, Yvon Delbos, on the one hand, and on the other to Downing Street's gradual conversion to the need for Britain to adopt a definite and forward policy in Europe if peace is to be preserved.

Split on Ethiopia

During the Italo-Ethiopian dispute, Great Britain and France were pulling in diametrically opposite directions. The French Government thought the best way out was to close the other eye to Italy's aggression against a fellow member of the League, while Britain stood for a strict observance of the Covenant though she did not feel militarily strong enough to put her foot down firmly in case her comparative weakness should lead to a general war.

The result of this lack of teamwork and determination on the part of the two great European democracies was seen not only in the collapse of Ethiopia and the twilight of the League but in a series of successful coups by Germany, the most spectacular of which was the remilitarization of the Rhineland and the unilateral denunciation of the Treaty of Locarno last March.

Germany's Bargain

Germany made other uses of this golden opportunity. During the year of crisis which followed her naval pact with England of June, 1935, Germany struck a bargain with Italy by which she re-established her position in Austria; she went far toward driving the League into a corner over Danzig; gained important concessions from Lithuania with regard to Memel; took the wind out of the sails of France and Britain and Italy in the Balkans by subtly using her commercial indebtedness as a lever by which to gain a virtual monopoly of Balkan trade in certain classes of goods; and with this economic success went a considerable increase in German political prestige in this part of Europe.

The rebellion in Spain provided a particularly happy hunting ground for the two dictatorships to make hay while the two democracies talked about non-intervention.

But today in Spain, as indeed throughout Europe, signs are multiplying that the period of democratic inactivity is now coming to an end.

Fascism at Standstill?

The fascist forces, which have been everywhere advancing, are gradually being brought to a standstill. They first began to slow down in Spain when the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, let it be known, very discreetly, that the maintenance of the integrity of Spain and the Spanish possessions is a "vital interest" for Britain; in other words, that Britain, with her rapidly growing armed forces, would be prepared to fight rather than let Morocco, the Balearics and the Canaries pass into the hands of Germany or Italy.

If the two dictators know that they are not to be allowed to profit from their championship of General Franco's insurgency in Spain, it is

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

Interplay of Europe's Blocs

The Map Shows States That Come Within the Fascist Grouping in Black, While the Heavily Shaded Countries Adhere to the Balkan Entente. The Democratic States are Lightly Shaded

Old Departmental Squabble Is Reopened by President's Program for Conservation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Strange as it may seem, the proposed transformation of the Department of the Interior into a Department of Conservation is strenuously opposed by many of the nation's leading conservationists.

While educators have been trying in vain for years to get a federal department of education, conservationists have had a federal department offered to them in a silver plater, but they will not accept it without resistance.

A bill to change the name of the department passed the Senate last session on the recommendation of Harold L. Ickes, Interior Secretary, but it was blocked in the House through the efforts of conservationists, foresters and national agriculture groups.

Nothing was said in the report of the President's reorganization committee about transferring the various conservation activities now entrusted to the Department of Agriculture to the new Department of Conservation, but presumably such a move would follow.

Extent of Transfer

The transfer might include the forest service, the biological survey and the soil conservation service. Probably administration of the 1936 Soil Conservation Act, affecting millions of individual farms, would remain in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The reason for the canservationists' opposition to the creation of the new department lies chiefly in the historical records of the Interior and Agriculture departments on the subject of natural resource protection. They say the Department of Agriculture's record of the subject is cleaner than that of the Department of the Interior.

The proposal for a department of conservation has renewed the old rivalry between the Interior and Agriculture departments dating back 30 years to the famous Pinchot-Ballinger controversy.

Charges by Pinchot

Mr. Pinchot, who was United States forester when President Theodore Roosevelt transferred the forest service from the Interior Department to Agriculture, made extensive charges of misuse of public resources against the Interior Department, and Secretary Ballinger. Mr. Pinchot was dismissed by President Taft, but after a congressional investigation, Ballinger resigned from the Cabinet.

Mr. Pinchot, who has since been twice Governor of Pennsylvania, has re-entered the fight to keep conservation from being the concern of a single department.

Too Broad a Subject

"Conservation," he says, "is too broad a subject to be confined to any one department. Nearly all of them deal with it in one form or another. The Department of Conservation would be almost as illogical as a department of typewriting of a department of wastebaskets, which everybody has to use.

"The conservation policy itself and almost every important conservation movement in the past 30 years originated in the Department of Agriculture. It has shown practical horse sense in dealing with natural resources intelligently, uprightly, and without fraud or loss.

"In contrast, the record of the Interior Department is far and away the worst in Washington. Every natural resource without exception that has been held for disposal by the Department of the Interior—the public lands, Indian land, coal, oil, water power and timber—has been wasted and squandered at one time or another.

Ickes Sincere and Honest

"Secretary of the Interior Ickes is sincere and honest, but he cannot live forever. Secretary Garfield was honest, but Secretary Ballinger, his successor, tried to give away the people's water power and the coal mines in Alaska. The resulting scandal cost Taft his re-election, and everybody remembers Teapot Dome, when Secretary Fall handed the navy's oil lands over to the despoilers.

"The forest service is completely free from politics where it is. Ickes himself is straight, but the whole story of the Interior Department is to put private interests first. The tradition of the Agriculture Department is to put public interests first."

The conservation fight has been smoldering continuously since Mr. Ickes took office. Personally interested in the subject, he has advocated on numerous occasions that his department be recognized as conservation headquarters.

Secretary Wallace on the other hand, has zealously guarded the present rights of his department and recently, in a letter to the Senate, charging gross neglect to the Interior Department in the last 30 years, urged that the administration of rangelands be turned over to his department. The whole controversy is expected to flame up again when Congress begins to consider the recommendations of the President's reorganization committee.

Economics in the News

When Did Recovery Start? Variations on an Old Argument—Figures Say 1932, but Situation Says 1933

By H. B. E.

Just as the World War led to a tremendous output of writing upon its origins, so the situation out of which the New Deal arose is arousing great attention from the historian. The New Deal is, of course, a complex of projects intended to promote both recovery and reform. Some of the economic "revisionists" now say that recovery started in mid-1932. Among them is the Brookings Institution, if I may accept Arthur Krock's summary of a book called "The Recovery Problem" which the Institution has just published. The implication of those who argue in this strain is that the recovery phase of the New Deal was not only superfluous; it constituted a drag on recovery.

The single index above all others for recording recovery is the one for industrial production. Activity in the country's factories is evidence above all others of wealth formation. By the same token it is witness to income distribution. For, in the course of factory operation, labor is employed and paid, and since factories do not produce very long simply for the purpose of piling up inventories, goods produced with that labor go into consumption.

Figures of industrial production are computed periodically by the Federal Reserve Board. They are issued in the form of percentages of the average for 1923-1925:

May, 1932	60	January, 1933	65
June, 1932	59	February, 1933	63
July, 1932	58	March, 1933	59
August, 1932	60	April, 1933	66
September, 1932	66	May, 1933	78
October, 1932	67	June, 1933	91
November, 1932	65	July, 1933	100
December, 1932	66	July, 1936	104

According to these figures, the low of industrial production was touched in July, 1932, with industrial production standing—the word is not inapt—at only 58 per cent of the 1923-1925 average. It then proceeded to rise smartly till the panic in the winter of 1932-33 reduced it to 59, but even then it was nearly 2 per cent above the July, 1932, low level. Thus the Brookings Institution finds statistical support from this index.

Here is one subject, however, that is not susceptible of economic computation. Recovery is social as well as economic. The forces making for recovery have to struggle in the budding stage of the economic uptrend with the social disintegration that the economic down-trend has already caused. There is what the economists call a time-lag. Sometimes social disintegration wins. Then we have revolution. Most times in otherwise stable countries—where the ballot box has become the channel for revolution—the race goes to recovery.

In all works on the business cycle this division of social and economic factors is recognized. W. C. Schluter, in his "Economic Cycles and Crisis," for instance, schedules a "Phase of [social] Dejection" at the forefront of his (economic) welfare cycle! Thus:

"Reduced standard of living and accentuated conditions of want and human misery demoralize mind and soul because of deterioration in the standard of living, which destroys self-confidence, increases anxiety for the uncertain future, encourages crime and challenges self-respect with charity and beggary, impairs families and family relationships, interrupts education and plans for future careers, and stultifies individual initiative and enterprise."

Such an item in the lead of the welfare cycle reads curiously. But on reflection you will, I suggest, see its force. A factory hand does not immediately lose his job or even part of his wages when the factory runs into hard times. The owner, like the Englishman who joined the army in 1914, is optimistic that it will soon be over. He draws on his reserves to pay his men.

Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Farm Councilors Chosen in Austria From One Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The first election by a corporation in the new corporative state of Austria has been held with the choosing of peasant councilors. All agriculturists belonging to the Fatherland Front were eligible to vote and the results were presented by the Government as a great victory for the Schuschnigg authoritarian régime.

Only one ticket was presented at the polls, no counter agitation of any kind was permitted and no election returns except those of the Government could be published. So the Government's statement that it had received 90 per cent of the votes was generally accepted.

A careful study of the situation, however, shows that only about a fourth of the land-workers and land-owners of Austria voted for the régime's candidates. Fully 70 per cent abstained from voting at all.

The National Socialists and the Marxists lay much stress on this and say it shows that in spite of extreme pressure, three fourths of the peasants are against the régime. They add, also, that the Government has more supporters among the peasants than in any other group.

Battle Looms On President's Shake-Up Plan

Sharply Differing Sides Are Being Drawn Ready for Hot Debate

Is Called Radical

Roosevelt Leaves No Doubt of His Intent to Push for Its Acceptance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Not in many a day has a document stirred discussion of American Government down to its fundamentals as has the Brownlow-Gulick-Merriam report on federal reorganization, ardently endorsed by President Roosevelt, round which battle-lines were forming today.

That the document is of historic interest, few on Capitol Hill doubt. That it will be subject of long and bitter controversy few doubt either. Proposing vital changes in the administrative feature of American democracy, the report quickens into vital, current controversy questions of the federal executive which had their last thrashing out when the founding fathers wrote the Constitution.

That Mr. Roosevelt has adopted the Brownlow report in toto is abundantly obvious to Washington today. The primary thesis of the report, stripped of all specific details, is that the executive job must be modernized and reorganized if the constitutional theory of the original framers is to be carried through.

Departmental Equality

This theory was the division of power into executive, legislative and judicial, on equal planes. In the modern complexity of administration, and with the creation of amorphous, middle-ground independent commissions, the Executive is unable to function efficiently; that is the thesis of the report and it declares that it is necessary for democracy to function efficiently if it is to compete with the new dictatorial forms of government, to left and right, which offer as their major selling point the ability to move swiftly, surely, ruthlessly.

Here is ground for a first-rate debate in Congress which is likely to bring running argument all this session. The reading of the Brownlow-Gulick-Merriam report leaves no doubt either of the fundamental honesty and high-mindedness of the academic group which has produced it. But to understand the battle that lies ahead, and the currents that immediately affect the outcome, a great deal of background of Washington and the individual congressmen must be taken into consideration.

President Prepares Way

On the other side, the already unfolding technique of President Roosevelt in pressing the program is of immediate importance, for it is generally agreed that, in this proposal for a fundamental administrative reorganization, an objective has been tossed into the lists which presents almost insuperable difficulties of fulfillment without the last degree of strategic ability which Mr. Roosevelt possesses.

At the start, then, Mr. Roosevelt has greased the ways for this new project of his as no other Chief Executive has ever done. One recalls the launching of the ill-fated Wickersham report as the opposite extreme. That was simply dumped on the press and the world—almost overnight. Gasping journalists sent gobs of almost undigested copy, while uninformed politicians commented on the same, till the whole issue was obscured. The verdict was taken almost without reference to the evidence.

No Doubt of Intent

Mr. Roosevelt has moved differently. He has held two conferences, each of equal importance. He has explained the plan to congressional leaders. Then, in careful, prolonged seminar he has explained it to the press. A period of one day's digestion followed for the press; of two days for the Administration's leaders. In discussing the proposal, the public at least has a fair chance of knowing what it is getting—at any rate, from the ex parte side of the White House.

The issue thus launched falls into a Washington which has a particular philosophical approach to such problems. For 150 years the administrative department has "muddled through." The idea of changing all that strikes a congressional mood not so much of cynicism as of plain incredulity. It is part of the Anglo-Saxon tradition to enjoy the luxury of criticizing administrative inefficiency, and of permitting such inefficiency to exist.

Hits Two Hazards

This is one philosophical hazard to whatever is worth while in the President's proposal. Another is the prevailing American belief in checks and balances, setting each of the three governmental powers as a watchdog against the other.

As the Brownlow Committee says the independent executive powers of such agencies as the Interstate Commerce Commission may not be strictly constitutional, but at least it follows the spirit of the Constitution in a deeper sense in the suspicion of too strong authority in any one quarter.

Independent commissions are a limitation on the power of the Executive, just as is the comptroller

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Self-Sufficient Russia: Gains Made in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The year 1936 showed strong additional evidence of the growing military and economic strength of the Soviet Union, of the country's rapid conversion into a self-sufficient industrial nation supported by a powerful war machine under the firm control of a party dictatorship.

The year has been marked by the adoption of a new Constitution, by the obliteration of surviving political opposition, by the steady rise of industrial production and by wider application of mechanized and collectivized agriculture.

The new Constitution has been hailed as the first in history which offers all citizens both economic and political democracy. The state undertakes to provide employment and security as well as freedom for all its people.

These theoretical advantages are offset, however, by the unshaken Communist party dictatorship, which enables a few party leaders to decide what every Soviet citizen shall do, say or even think.

These leaders, controlling the state, can interpret the Constitution as they see fit. It is as true of the new Soviet Constitution as of any other that it matters more what the Constitution is made to do than what it says.

Resources Developed

During 1936 party leaders have been busily stabilizing the political and economic system created in Soviet Russia since the revolution. The level of individual prosperity has risen gradually under this system of state ownership, with a monopolistic party in control of the country's entire economy, as well as its educational system and cultural life.

It is a moot point whether another system could not have done better, but, at any rate, the country's natural resources have been rapidly developed. Individual prosperity has been sacrificed to permit a major share of the national income to be devoted to armaments and the heavy industry and transport needed to support the war machine.

Relations With Japan

The Soviets feel that their military expenditures have been justified by disclosure of the German-Japanese agreement for a "common front against communism." Whether or not one accepts the Soviet interpretation of this agreement as a military alliance, it certainly has repudiated Premier Koki Hirota's policy toward Russia which aimed toward a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression treaty.

The German-Japanese agreement hinders speedy settlement of disputed questions between the Soviets and Japan and convinces the Soviets that they must accelerate preparations for defense from East and West.

The Spanish civil war enabled the Soviets to pose as the champion of all "down-trodden masses" without doing anything to involve herself in a European war. However, Soviet attempts to exploit the Spanish conflict to her own advantage angered and irritated not only fascist dictatorships but also neutral European democracies intent upon keeping peace.

No Room for Dissenters

The ruthless "purge" of thousands of former Communists offset abroad the favorable impression made by the new Constitution and by the removal of remaining restrictions against children of former aristocrats, merchants and small farmers (kulaks). Sixteen Communist leaders were executed in August, after confessing in open court a plot to assassinate Joseph Stalin and other leaders. These confessions served as the basis for a campaign to eliminate from all positions of consequence former Communists who had presumed at any time to oppose the present regime.

This "purge," with its series of trials, may have given the impression abroad that the Stalin faction was shaken. Resident observers do not share this impression; Soviet peoples want no more revolutions; they are better off than at any time since 1928, when the Five Year plans began to impose heavy sacrifices upon them, and prefer life under the present regime than any practical alternative available to them.

Military and Industrial Power

At the end of 1936, Soviet Russia throws a large shadow over Europe, not because of "communism," but because this continental country has become a powerful military and industrial state under competent and incorruptible leaders.

These leaders are ruthless and despotic, and as a result wield unhampered influence at home. It remains to be seen whether their fanatical notions of "world revolution" will continue to be tempered by circumstances, or whether Soviet peoples eventually will be propelled into a new sort of campaign for world conquest.

Payne Takes Over Fleet

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13 (AP)—Commodore William E. Payne took command Jan. 11 of the steamer Dorchester, flagship of the Atlantic coast fleet of the Merchants and Miners line of Baltimore. Commodore Payne succeeded the late Capt. Thomas Pratt in charge of the line's fleet.

They Hear Something New

Sovfoto — Russian Kindergartners Meet a Phonograph

These youngsters, living on a collective farm in the Asiatic regions of Russia, evidently know how to smile and applaud what they like—but a phonograph appears to be a new experience. So fas as the available statistics reveal, portable phonographs are not included on the list of necessities which are being manufactured in Russia under the successive five-year plans. In many instances, pictorializations of Russian youngsters, in poses such as these, make use of the "props" furnished by the photographer himself. But even under a rigid "self-sufficiency" program of the Soviets, there still is testimony that "music hath charms."

Britain 'Prefers Butter to Guns'

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden predicted in an address last night neither communism nor fascism will gain a permanent foothold in Spain.

He spoke to the Foreign Press Association.

Referring to the race in Europe to build armaments, as "madness," Mr. Eden declared that Britain has and will continue to discourage foreign intervention in Spain.

The Iberian nation, he asserted, inevitably will evolve its own form of government and "the less the foreigner interferes, the shorter the time will be."

The doctrine of class war never has been accepted by the British people "because we are practical enough to see it makes no sense," Mr. Eden declared, to enthusiastic applause.

Chancellor Hitler's statement to the diplomatic corps in Berlin urging the promotion of peace won the plaudits of the British Foreign Secretary.

"His Majesty's Government warmly reciprocates those sentiments.

"We do not believe in conflict. We believe in co-operation. Unless there is political confidence, there can be no real economic recovery in Europe."

Rapid Rearming

Lest other nations gain the impression that she is growing soft, however, Mr. Eden reminded them that Britain now is rearming at a rapid pace.

"We now are engaged in rearmament on a considerable, indeed a formidable scale," he said. "In time it must impose a strain upon our national finances and national prosperity, as it is already doing elsewhere. Yet no other policy is open to us in a rapidly rearming world.

"The British nation have no desire to spend money upon armaments, yet let there be no mistake, in existing conditions they can show as stubborn determination as any other nation in re-equipment, which they regard vital to their national safety.

Butter Versus Guns

"But there is a better way. We definitely prefer butter to guns, and we are prepared to do our best by economic co-operation to secure that others have butter, too, in a world which has no need of guns."

If the nations continue to withdraw into themselves and pile up armaments to the limits of their economic strength, Mr. Eden warned, they will bring the world nearer an even greater disaster than the World War.

"That way lies madness," he declared. "There may have been a time when nations could be independent and self-sufficing, but that day is long past. No nation today can prosper on the ruin of another."

In what sounded like a personal plea to both fascists and communists, the British Foreign Secretary continued:

"We are told that Europe now is entering upon an heroic stage. By all means let us have heroism. But let us regard Europe as a land for heroes to live in, not merely die in. Let us seek that quieter heroism which is nonetheless real because it is restrained."

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

siderable concessions on this point in return for Germany's re-entry into the League and the withdrawal of German objections to the Franco-Soviet pact.

Meanwhile there is also a better atmosphere in regard to intervention in Spain. Though the control plan is still hanging fire, the International Non-Intervention Sub-Committee is understood to have made considerable progress yesterday toward drafting amendments which will have the effect of completely altering the original scheme. One plan which finds considerable favor is to arrange for a joint naval blockade which shall allow no merchant ships to proceed to Spain unless they have first obtained a permit from the agents of the control commission in some selected neutral port.

Moroccan Example

Though it is expected to be some time before any concrete scheme emerges, there is a growing feeling that intervention is now on the wane. A case in point is the recent course of events in Spanish Morocco, where Gen. Francisco Franco has now definitely promised the French Government not to permit German penetration, while Germany has also sheered off.

Whether this means that General Franco is capable of striking out on a line of his own, or whether it is that Germany has decided that Morocco is too inflammable to touch, is regarded as immaterial. What is stressed in diplomatic circles is that Germany, by deliberately disinteresting itself from Morocco, has reduced its prospects of getting something worth while out of the Spanish imbroglio to such small dimensions as to indicate the probability of its being ready to climb out of Spain altogether, if the opportunity is afforded.

Both May Now Withdraw

A similar inference is drawn from the fact that Italy now has at least as many men in Spain as Germany. Diplomats feel the two dictatorships tend to cancel one another out, since the prospect of a perpetual condominium of the two brands of Fascism in the Iberian Peninsula need not seriously alarm anyone. The gradual withdrawal of both, unless the insurgents should show signs of being able to win with the present resources, is therefore expected to begin soon. If another stalemate is established at Madrid, the only alternative would appear to be a much larger expenditure of men, money and material, which neither Italy nor Germany can afford.

Madrid Diverts Insurgents From Drive on Capital

MADRID, Jan. 13 (AP)—Socialist leaders declared yesterday that a government offensive northwest of Madrid had turned the tide of fascist attack and demonstrated Madrid would not fall.

Military experts expressed the opinion the fascist command might shift its attention away from Madrid for the moment and attempt to isolate the important Government-held town of El Escorial, about 30 miles northwest of the city.

The Government assault was reported to have been made along the road to El Escorial from Las Rozas to Aravaca and also to have been directed at the district around Pozuelo de Alarcon and El Plantio.

Retake Towns

The insurgents had taken Las Rozas only last week, severing Madrid's connection with its outlying force at El Escorial and in the Guadarrama mountains.

Gen. Sebastian Pozas, a Government commander, asserted that socialist troops had taken several towns in Guadalajara province, northeast of Madrid, last week.

In the far north, Government reports declared, Asturian miners attacked the San Claudio sector near Oviedo.

Thousands Quit Madrid

Thousands of Spanish non-combatants, obeying the Government's compulsory evacuation order, quit the capital today in endless streams, with Americans expected momentarily to join the exodus from the war zone.

As long lines of trucks carrying women, children and aged men wound southward and eastward over clogged and fog-blanketed roads, United States diplomatic officials, through the embassy here, exhorted Americans to leave Spain immediately. They directed those still residing in the siege-locked capital to make known their intentions.

About 8000 noncombatants who evacuated Madrid yesterday were moved to eastern havens in a fleet of 250 trucks and automobiles supplementing the regular services from Madrid toward the coast.

Some Americans Remain

Americans choosing to remain were warned that such a decision would be at their own risk. Only two of 34 Americans occupying the Embassy were known to have determined to leave, however.

Most of the rest, including newspapermen and Puerto Ricans and Filipinos whose money is tied up in Spain because of export restrictions on capital, were expected to stay.

Eric C. Wendelin, third secretary of the United States Embassy, telegraphed the appeal from Valencia, where he accompanied a Thanksgiving Day exodus of Americans from Madrid.

He said the State Department at Washington, having recommended often that Americans be evacuated from the Spanish capital, now urged it in view of "the possibility the Embassy may be closed."

Reich Press and Eden Speech

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 13—The speech by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, on the importance of international co-operation for world peace receives a mixed reception here.

The British Government's warm reciprocation with Reichsführer Hitler's plea for a real understanding and reconciliation among nations is appreciated, but Mr. Eden's reaffirmation of Britain's determination to side with neither Communism nor Fascism provokes bitter comments, as does also the British preference for "butter rather than guns."

Leave Spain to Future

Concerning the Spanish issue, the Berliner Börsenzeitung, organ of the Reichswehr, writes today that the question of Spain's future "must in our opinion be left to future events, with this reservation that no civilized European state can agree to official control of Spain by Bolshevism."

England in this same article is reproached for being theoretically unwilling to side with Bolshevism or Fascism, yet in practice is glad to take shelter behind the defenses which Germany and Italy are putting up against Bolshevism, since the expansive and aggressive force of Bolshevism is thus prevented from exerting itself in India or even in England itself. Hence the Berlin newspaper regards it as unfair to leave the fight against Bolshevism to others, and still more unfair to disavow the fighters.

Mr. Eden's remarks regarding "butter rather than guns" provokes the retort that "Eden obviously has been listening to the Moscow radio announcer who proclaims hunger in Germany and no more butter there, because the Germans are concentrating on the manufacture of guns." It is further pointed out that "even if the butter fable were true, England—essentially through the Treaty of Versailles—is so self-contained and rich that she can manufacture or order as many cannons or as much butter as desired, whereas Germany with scanty means left her by the Versailles Treaty works nevertheless so economically that the German people can still have more than they need, including butter to eat, and yet also manufacture cannons which are very necessary for state defense and to which Germany has been compelled by the ever increasing threats of her highly armed neighbors."

Schacht Visit Off

Reports that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht was to visit Paris, of which well-informed circles have been confidently talking, are now officially denied. The reports, it is stated here today, are traceable to the rumor that he could be present at the laying of the foundation stone of the German pavilion at the Paris World Exhibition, but the pressure of work has prevented him doing so.

Those who expressed the opinion that the visit of Dr. Schacht concerned the negotiation of a far-reaching joint Franco-German economic and financial agreement were probably premature, for such would naturally imply concessions by France, while Germany in return would have to come to terms as to an armaments limitation agreement. This, at the moment, Germany does not appear prepared to do. But that important "feelers" have been put out here during the past few weeks is not denied.

Defense Outlays in Russia: New Commissariat to Push Land, Air and Sea Equipment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The establishment of a separate Commissariat of Defense Industry in the Soviet Government may reveal more accurately how much of the national income the Soviet state is spending for its army, navy and air fleet, and the military equipment necessary to support them.

In the last budget 18,000,000,000 rubles, or $3,600,000,000, was set aside for the military forces, out of a national income of 83,000,000,000 rubles. But this sum did not include the vast capital investments in the armaments industry, which were concealed in the figures for the Commissariat of Heavy Industry. It has been estimated that capital investments in armaments factories probably exceed that in all other branches of heavy industry combined.

In Charge of Veteran Leader

The new commissariat, created by a revision in the draft of the new Constitution, has been placed in charge of M. L. Rukhimovitch, a veteran Communist party leader who has consistently supported Joseph Stalin in all the interparty struggles.

Mr. Rukhimovitch helped to recover the Ukraine from Ukrainian nationalists in 1917. Later he directed coal trusts in the Kuznetz and Donetz coal fields and was vice-chairman of the Supreme Economic Council from 1926 to 1930; this organization controlled all state-owned industry. He served for a time as Commissar of Railways.

Indicates New Increase

There is, of course, no question of "nationalizing" the manufacture of armaments. Every branch of industry, as well as of trade, has been nationalized in Soviet Russia for years. But the separation of armaments manufacture under its own commissariat probably indicates a new increase in production.

"The new commissariat must become a model in every respect," declared the Communist newspaper Pravda. "It is necessary to select its personnel with great care, to check and re-check all of its workers, to make certain that spies, diversionists and despicable Trotskyists have no place in it. Finally, we must eliminate even those honest workers who cannot hold their tongues, as such persons may do as much damage as open enemies."

Great Factories Built

The standard of living in Soviet Russia has been kept at low levels in order to permit huge investments in armaments factories as well as heavy industry in general. Without publicity, great factories have arisen in all industrial centers to manufacture military airplanes, tanks, guns of all sizes and ammunition for them, submarines and small cruisers, chemicals, and army clothing and equipment. The figures of production are closely guarded military secrets, but the heavy cost is admitted.

Attention has concentrated upon construction of military airplanes and tanks as the bulwark of defense. The Government admitted in December that its air fleet now exceeds 7000 planes, and reported that it is "superior in quantity, quality and spirit" to any other in the world. Foreign military observers believe that the Soviets lead in the number and variety of tanks.

Training 150,000 Pilots

It was announced in December that 150,000 young men are under training as pilots. While much military equipment has been purchased abroad, Moscow has been intent upon building a self-sufficient armaments industry.

The official press has hinted recently that vast sums will be devoted to naval construction. Thus far the Soviets have been able to build only small submarines and destroyers, and their fleet is not a match even for some of the smaller European countries. The cost of a naval construction industry will take a large slice of the national income for years.

Defers Living Comforts

Such suggestions are a blow to those Soviet citizens who had anticipated a sharp rise in the standard of living of the people. In housing, especially, conditions everywhere in Russia are extremely backward. But the rulers have shown in the past, and continue to show, a determination to hold consumption of the people to low levels while devoting as much of the national income as they dare to the military forces and armaments industries.

Recent "patriotic" campaigns are designed to persuade the people to make continued sacrifices of personal comfort in order to convert Soviet Russia into a great military power, capable of defending itself against conceivable combinations in Europe and Asia. The Spanish conflict is cited as evidence of what would happen to Russia if its armed forces were unprepared. There is little doubt that the next budget will show a greater, rather than a smaller, share of the national income devoted to armaments and armed forces.

Hollywood in Brontëland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWORTH, Eng.—Initial doubts that the "Brontë moors" in Yorkshire would photograph dramatically enough have been allayed by Art Director Alexander Toluboff of the United Artists' Film Company.

After searching here for locations for the forthcoming Hollywood production of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights," he said, "The moors above High Withens are dramatic enough and sufficiently pronounced to give the authentic background which must necessarily be of vital importance to the success of the film."

Inspection of Brontë relics in the parsonage and at Thrushcross Grange, Mr. Toluboff admits, has given him plenty of local color.

Sounds in the neighborhood will be recorded, but there will be no request for local stars for dialect purposes, a decision which has disappointed local Garbos who had a heyday when "Wuthering Heights" was last filmed in "silent" days.

British Village Musicians Aided in Getting Scores

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Village musicians of Britain are being helped in their desire to play the best of newly published music by the National Social Service Council and the Performing Rights Society.

The society has granted to the Social Service Council an extension of a license under which village halls are able to register for the playing of copyright music on specially favorable terms. This license will continue for four years.

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Cities Urge Civil Aerial Survey With Federal Aid for Airports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 — Municipal airports are not merely projects for advertising the old home town; they are important factors in interstate commerce and national defense and should be planned for and aided by the Federal Government, several cities are insisting.

Through their spokesman, the American Municipal Association, cities are putting before federal authorities and the public a plea to be assisted more substantially in the job they undertook voluntarily in the early days of aviation. This job is construction and maintenance of airport terminals for passenger, mail and express business.

Should Pay Share

"The air transport business is growing so rapidly we find it hard to keep up with the demand for airport improvements and expansion," the appeal says. "We think, therefore, the time has come when other agencies that benefit by our airport terminals should pay for their share of the benefit.

"No city can work out a national plan of civil airway terminals and we think the Federal Government should make one so we can better plan for our own airport's development."

A report published by the association lays down fundamentals which its members think should determine future national airport policy. John G. Stutz, member of the executive committee, has enlarged upon a resolution passed at a meeting of his group in December which pointed out "the need for more definite and complete federal legislation for a national system of civil airways and airports, including a complete projected system," and which urged that studies be made to determine "federal and interstate values and . . . financial responsibility of the various beneficiaries of such airports."

A civil airways airport system, to supplement the existing civil airways system of the United States Government, is needed, it is argued in the association publication.

"We are facing a situation today," the report states, "where the rapid growth of air transportation is fast leaving most municipal terminal facilities in an obsolete condition. To keep in step with development in air transport equipment, immediate further planning and development of municipal air terminal facilities becomes necessary.

"The various works-relief activities of the Federal Government have been of immense aid to a national airport development program. In view of the temporary nature of this work and large expenditures necessitated for materials and equipment, a development of a permanent policy in airport development and the supply of necessary means through some form of federal aid to airports of federal value now becomes mandatory."

A bill to create a bureau of civil airways airports is proposed to accomplish these purposes.

475 Municipal Airports

At present, the association notes, there are about 475 municipal airports in the United States. About 200 are utilized as terminal facilities on the civil airway system. But "in most cases, the major part of these investments has been made at the expense of local taxpayers, and without consideration of the broad public service or national service rendered by these facilities," the report states.

The association cites statistics to show the speed with which aviation is developing: a 23 per cent increase in passenger traffic last year; an increase in express business of about 100 per cent; a rise in airplane mileage of about 200 per cent; increase in size and weight of planes. Some 500 planes now in use weigh between 18,000 and 28,000 pounds and others tip the scales at 40,000 pounds; airplanes under construction will weigh 80,000 pounds and others are being designed to weigh 160,000 pounds, according to this review.

To show that some important airports are inadequate for present needs, the association listed 18 of them that require immediate improvements. Chicago, for example, is faced with a problem of immediate expansion to take care of the increasing air traffic and to meet government regulation of air terminals, the association states. The Newark, N. J., airport needs immediate expanding in area and requires installation of hard runways, work which already has been begun under WPA.

Others which the American Municipal Association lists as ready for expansion or hard surfacing include Camden, N. J., Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., Albany, N. Y., Wenatchee, Wash., St. Paul, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio., El Paso, Texas, Jacksonville, Fla., North Platte, Neb., Des Moines, Iowa, Albuquerque, N. M. (new field needed), Little Rock, Ark., Jackson, Mich., Springfield, Mo., and Wichita, Kan.

In asking that the agencies benefiting from the use of airports contribute in some degree to their support and improvement, the association claims it is requesting that the Government do for aviation only what it has already done for the federal highway system and rivers and harbors.

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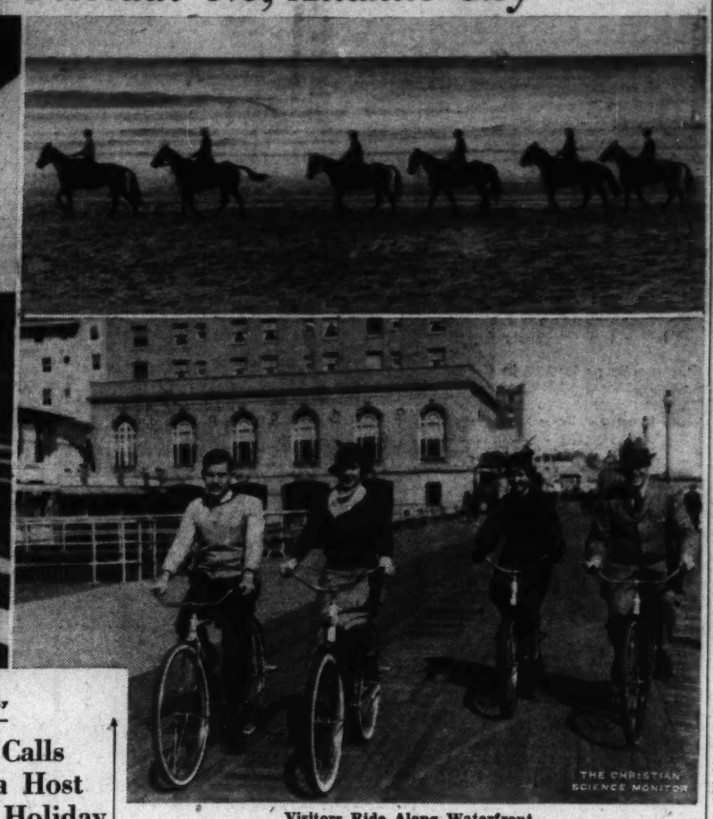

Visitors Ride Along Waterfront
Upper—Horseback Riding Along the Beach
Lower—Quartet of Bicycle Riders on the Boardwalk

British Prepare To Store Food In Case of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A step expected to lead eventually to the storage of food in Britain on a scale large enough to prevent that country from being starved out in case of war is announced here.

It consists in the setting up by the Baldwin Government of an organization in the Board of Trade to be known as "the Food (Defense Plans) Department." This organization is to be directed by Mr. Henry L. French, one of the secretaries in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Its function is to be to draw up plans for the supply, control and distribution of food and feeding stuffs.

It is thus to work for the prevention of such a state of affairs as occurred in the World War when the United Kingdom was brought to within measurable distance of running out of food in consequence of the sinking of British merchant ships by enemy action.

Plans for this purpose under consideration are understood to include much-increased storage in bulk of wheat, tinned goods and other foods, also the organization of distribution arrangements, to enable the entire population to be rationed smoothly and effectually in case of need.

Efforts are being made simultaneously to increase the home production of meat and other food so as to reduce the dependence of Britain upon imports liable to be cut off on the sea in time of war.

Atlantic City Calls Philadelphia Host To Winter Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 13—A clean-washed sweep of sand curved away in vanishing perspective to the point where the twinkling march of boardwalk lights lost themselves in an early sunset haze. The rosy glow shone behind in thousands of pier and hotel windows, and was reflected back toward the sinking disc of the sun itself in wet surfaces left by receding surf. A great white moon floated low above glistening pavilions. That was the Christmas evening scene enjoyed by thousands of Philadelphians who rounded out the holiday at their "seaside suburb."

Fast trains, buses and motor cars carried a stream of city folks to enjoy the clear sunshine at the shore during the rest of the holiday week, until on Sunday it was estimated that 100,000 strolled on the boardwalk or cantered up and down the sands on horseback — a delight strictly limited to winter months.

The Convention Hall after sunset vied with the big hotels in its Christmas greenery, lit by colored floodlights as well as skillfully draped strings of bulbs. Visitors who sought the benches in the colonade in front of it, had to decide between the moonlit ocean on one side and this twinkling greeting on the other. Adding to the realization that it really was winter holiday time, in spite of warm sunshine a few hours before, was the cheerful clamor of hundreds of children, with ice skates swung over their shoulders, hurrying into the hall for an evening's skating.

Landons to Keep Cow and Chickens On New 160-Acre Suburban Farm

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13 (AP)—Once again "just a plain citizen of the prairie state from which her husband rose to bid for the nation's highest honor, Mrs. Alfred M. Landon turned her thoughts happily today toward a new adventure—life on a farm.

Announcing the purchase of a 160-acre suburban place, Mrs. Landon expressed a zest for her first taste of rural life. She confessed it would be a welcome change from the "strenuous months" during which former Governor Landon campaigned as Republican Presidential nominee and she was first lady of the Kansas executive mansion.

"We're going to keep a cow and some chickens," she declared. "It's going to be fun living out there."

"I am really glad to be a plain citizen and to be able to do and say what I please. Most of all I am glad to be able to have my children play freely and happily without worrying about them." She referred to Nancy Jo and Jack.

In contrast to the "fun" she anticipates on the farm, Mrs. Landon said her four years as wife of the Governor of Kansas had been "interesting ones."

The Landons plan to build a colonial style, white-washed brick home, containing 12 or 14 rooms, on their farm. It will be furnished almost entirely with antiques collected by Mrs. Landon.

Until the new home is ready the Landons will live at the residence here of Mrs. S. E. Cobb, Mrs. Landon's mother.

Certification Urged For Every Vacated Philadelphia House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Certification of all houses vacated by renters before new tenants move in, was urged as one important point in the 11-point program submitted to Mayor S. Davis Wilson by his special committee on housing, Jan. 6.

The committee proposed that inspection and certification of vacant properties should be carried out by the Division of Housing and that penalties should be levied upon both owner and tenant if any such property is rented without certification.

"Enforcement of such an ordinance would provide continuous appraisal of rental properties, and cause them to be maintained in a safe condition," said the committee's report to the Mayor.

Immediate appointment of 60 additional building inspectors was another recommendation advanced.

Cincinnati Starts 1937 With Surplus And All Bills Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13—It has become an old story here, but it is still news to the world—the closing of Cincinnati's government books for the year with substantial balances in all operating funds and with all bills paid. It is one of the signs of good government under the charter which established the council-manager form here in 1925 in a revolt against machine-spoils government and it was given in the annual message just presented to the City Council by City Manager C. A. Dykstra.

He pointed out that it had been possible to maintain all municipal services at reasonable levels of efficiency and still have a surplus. He said the depression had been weathered successfully with a reduction of $14,000,000 in the gross bonded debt in spite of the fact the city had issued over $3,500,000 in new bonds as its part of the public works program. The assessment debt, too, had been reduced, he brought out, to the extent of $654,934.

Improvement of Services

"The day of extreme economies should be over, and we should look forward to the strengthening of certain of our services and to the more thorough maintenance of the physical equipment which belongs to the city," declared Mr. Dykstra. "The year 1937 gives us the first time in more than five years no cuts in the basic salaries of any city employees, and the opportunity to provide a number of scheduled advances in compensation.

"It is six years since the city manager has had the opportunity to sign requisitions for pay advances which are provided in the ordinances of the city. With the return of business to normal levels, and with opportunities in private employment presenting themselves, the city can retain its competent personnel only by recognition through promotion and compensation advances for those who serve the city."

Increase Over 1935

Total general fund operating cost for the city government in 1936, according to the manager's report, was $8,475,735, an increase over the 1935 figure of $59,852. Final operating surplus for 1936 was $350,000. The increase in operating expenditures was due, the manager reported, primarily to restoration of pay roll cuts in the lower brackets of the city service, expenditures for necessary equipment and increases in prices on things purchased.

"In spite of this increase," stated Mr. Dykstra, "Cincinnati still finds itself with the lowest tax costs of any city in its population group, and lower than most cities which are substantially smaller. Although it is the seventeenth city in population in the United States its total assessed valuation is the lowest of any of the 17 excepting Minneapolis, Minn., and New Orleans, La."

Along with the city's financial condition, reports from city departments, according to Mr. Dykstra, show that the safety, welfare, health and security of the people have been properly maintained and furthered.

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Religious Disputes in Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Austria's 310,000 Protestants, who constitute 5 per cent of the population, are protesting what they declare to be a renewed religious persecution.

At one time, when Luther's movement was at its height, most of the inhabitants of Austria were Protestants. Then, under the leadership of the Hapsburgs, a vigorous counter-reformation set in, which brought almost the whole of the country back to the Roman Catholic Church.

New Counter-Reformation

Centuries later, a period of toleration began and during the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph the Protestants enjoyed almost complete freedom. For several decades Austria-Hungary was a notable example of religious tolerance. Now, the Evangelicals assert, the counter-reformation has been resumed. Ninety per cent of the population at present is Roman Catholic. The Government, the Protestants charge, is trying to raise this figure to 100 per cent.

A new book entitled "The Counter-Reformation in New Austria" attempts to describe the religious situation here. It bases its statements on official or semi-official government publications and emphasizes the following points:

The new Austrian Constitution is Roman Catholic. It is modeled on a papal encyclical and stipulates that the Austrian nation is a Christian state in which all authority comes from God. Government spokesmen have repeatedly declared that the Christianity referred to is of the Roman Catholic type.

The country is directed by a very small number of persons who are Roman Catholics.

The first act of the present Government was to conclude a Concordat with Rome. The Roman Catholics are permitted to exert great influence in the schools. On the other hand, the Government has not made any agreement with the Evangelical Church that would establish its status. Practically all youth organizations, even those of the state, are pronouncedly Roman Catholic.

The only political organization allowed in Austria, the Fatherland Front, which is a sort of government party, is Roman Catholic. Every state, district and municipal employee must belong to it. Government spokesmen have frequently said that non-members will be treated as citizens of secondary rank. Thus, pressure is put on Protestants to join this militant Roman Catholic party.

It is difficult for intellectuals or laborers outside the Fatherland Front to obtain or hold a job.

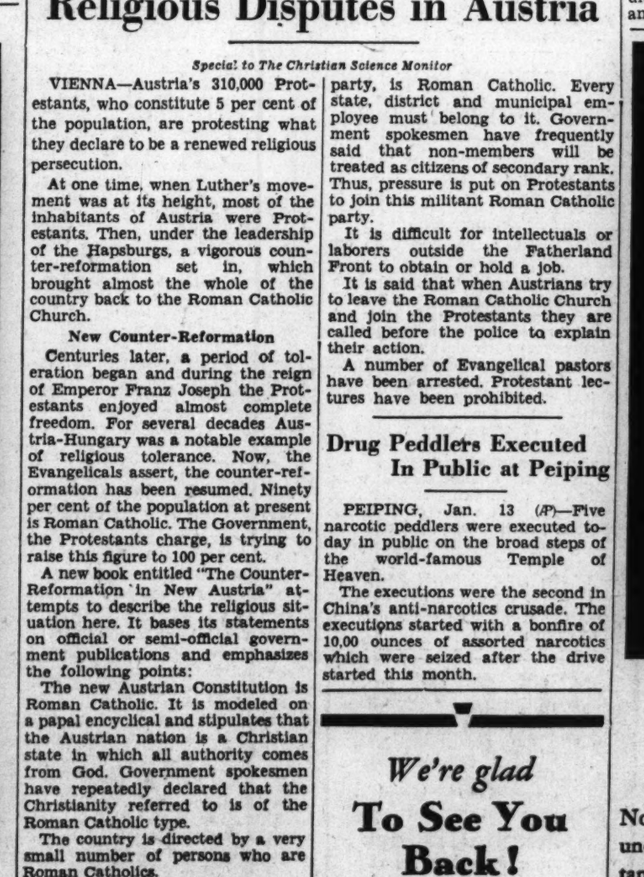
It is said that when Austrians try to leave the Roman Catholic Church and join the Protestants they are called before the police to explain their action.

A number of Evangelical pastors have been arrested. Protestant lectures have been prohibited.

Drug Peddlers Executed In Public at Peiping

PEIPING, Jan. 13 (AP)—Five narcotic peddlers were executed today in public on the broad steps of the world-famous Temple of Heaven.

The executions were the second in China's anti-narcotics crusade. The executions started with a bonfire of 10,00 ounces of assorted narcotics which were seized after the drive started this month.



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Sit-Down Strikers Hold Plant Like Fort in State of Siege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Jan. 13—The sit-down strike contains the possibilities of strife, it is evidenced by its brief record in the automobile strike climaxed by a riot here and mobilizing of troops.

When workers take possession of a plant in which they work, they regard themselves as besieged, and then fight any interference with their food supply or heat, as the Flint situation indicates.

Tension develops as workmen, accustomed to routine, suddenly cut themselves off from their homes, make beds amid machinery, eat emergency meals, and settle down to wait for settlement.

Break Becomes Complete

The first few days of a sit-down may be jaunty. In one plant the man and the management started out by dealing with each other, negotiating a set of mutual conditions. Complications swiftly wiped out agreement. The break became entire. Today each side, while occupying part of the same factory, refuses to associate with the other.

An attempt of company guards to interrupt the importation of food into the plant for the strikers and the shutting off of heat led to Monday's riot. These moves are against announced policy of General Motors Corporation which, it is declared, had issued orders to use no forceful measures against the entrenched strikers.

Requirements for Success

The necessities of the Flint strikers, for which they were ready to battle, point to the requirements for success of the new type of strike.

"There is technique of sit-down strikes, and we are developing it," commented a national officer of the United Automobile Workers of America. To be effective, he said, a sit-down strike must have:

1. A sufficient number of workers engaged in the sit-down to take over the factory.
2. It simplifies matters considerably if the factory is located close to the sidewalk and street. This makes it easier for workers to go in and out and to get their food.
3. Food must be provided and heat in winter.

Problem of Control

"Our fellows are in possession of the place," continued the union officer. "They don't object if a watchman goes through on his rounds, as we understand the law in various states requires. They would object to any force, any large number of people, coming in.

"Of course we'll let the plant manager go to his office and look over his mail—but no attempt to run the plant.

In Flint, during the riot, the men evicted company police who previously had been in the plant, say union officials, and again turned on the heat.

An important change in policy toward the sit-downs has been made by the auto workers' union since the initiation of the strike.

"What is your reply to the company charge that sit-down strikers are taking illegal possession of property?" a union leader was asked.

"We didn't authorize the sit-down strike," he responded, "and are not responsible for them."

Although it did not authorize sit-downs in the beginning, the union authorized them later. As a national officer put it, "We authorized them after they were an accomplished fact, after the workers said, 'Here we are.'

"Naturally as leaders in the labor movement we can't turn them down. We can't ignore the problem. We found it on our lap.

Situation Inside Plant

Describing conditions inside the plant, a union spokesman said:

"Sit-down strikers have organized their own police force, with a police chief, who was formerly a sergeant in the national guard, and a squad of 60 men, divided into three shifts.

"Every day they hold court at 10 a. m.

"Liquor isn't allowed and violations are punished.

"Rumors that tend to create dissension are run down."

"When quarrels break out, the offenders are brought before the court and reminded that this is no time for personal bickerings.

"There also is a school. A teacher instructs workers in public speaking, history of the labor movement, economics, etc. This is a branch of the Workers' Education Bureau.

"The sit-downers are in possession of the cafeteria in the plant. The union has sent them a chef, who prepares proper food. The union is paying his salary. Men are detailed to carry the food in. Most of it is donated.

Permitted to Go Home

"The men have comfortable beds. The upholstering department was so full of cotton batting, padding, etc., that they had good materials. They've taken cushions out of seats to arrange for beds. Each man has a couple of cushions. Wives sent in blankets.

"Care is taken of the company's property."

However, one of the anxieties felt in the automobile industry over sit-down strikes is the chance of destruction of machinery. There are many millions of dollars' worth of machinery in every plant. Damage would mean not alone the money loss but delay to the eventual pick-up of production.

San Antonio Honors School Pioneer

Pompeo Coppini, Sculptor

Plaque Dedicated to Miss Sarah Smith King

Veteran Principal of San Antonio School Was Honored Recently at Ceremonies Held in the Municipal Auditorium

Principal Feted by Texas City Shares Honors With Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—For more than 40 years, Miss Sarah S. King has been principal of Bowie Elementary School here—ever since that public school was established in San Antonio.

Recently Miss King was accorded public recognition when a bronze plaque containing her likeness was unveiled in the municipal auditorium. But the veteran teacher refused to monopolize the tribute. When she heard that former pupils, fellow-workers and other friends were providing the plaque to be dedicated to her, she prevailed upon the committe in charge to add after her name in the inscription the words: "And all teachers that serve and have served."

Tribute by Sculptor

Mayor C. K. Quin accepted the tablet for the city, but one of the most impressive tributes was by Pompeo Coppini, the sculptor, now of New York, who came here for unveiling of the memorial which he designed. As one aided and advised by Miss King when he was a struggling young artist, Mr. Coppini recalled that he was not an American citizen when he first came to San Antonio, and he credited her influence with inspiring his love for an adopted country and resultant citizenship.

Though her school is a grade institution for children, Miss King pioneered here in free night classes for adults, stressing Americanization and citizenship, along with other instruction needed by her "pupils" of 18 to 70 years old and representing a half-dozen nationalities.

Pioneer Educator

Miss King also is credited with having launched San Antonio's first parent-teacher association; with having inaugurated the first night library and with having pioneered in kindergarten work. She wrote an appreciation of "Los Pastores," the old Spanish miracle play, which interpreted it to and popularized it among English-speaking people. Miss King's school is said to be the only public school in San Antonio which sponsors a scholarship fund to help former pupils obtain higher education.

The Bowie School Mothers' Club distributed 5000 copies of a "wild flower creed," of which Miss King was the author, in furtherance of a wild-flower conservation movement.

Perhaps, however, that which most endeared the teacher to her school and neighborhood was the fact that she made her home among those she served, developed a sympathetic understanding of their problems and inspired their confidence. And if they needed help or advice, she was available night or day.

General Motors Strike Tabulation Lists 114,000 in Sit-Down or Idle

By the Associated Press

Latest tabulation on unemployment in General Motors Corporation plants resulting from the sit-down strikes or shut-downs called following such strikes showed today that approximately 114,000 workers were affected.

The idle were in at least 18 cities, divided, by plants as follows:

Flint, Mich.—Fisher Body No. 1, total idle 6566 (strike); Fisher Body No. 2, idle 1052 (strike); Chevrolet Motor Company, idle 14,575; Buick (assembly closed, other departments curtailed), 4166.

Detroit—Chevrolet Gear and Axle, idle, 12,500; Cadillac-LaSalle, 4800 (strike); Chevrolet forge plant, 3600 idle; Cadillac-Fleetwood, 1800 (strike); Fisher Stamping, 2000; Ternstedt Manufacturing Company, 8072 (some re-employed).

Anderson, Ind.—Guide Lamp, 2458 (strike); Delco-Remy, 7751.

Cleveland, Ohio—Fisher Body, 7211 (strike).

Saginaw, Mich. — Chevrolet iron foundry, 5500.

Janesville, Wis.—Fisher Body, 1367 (strike); Chevrolet assembly, 1100 (strike).

Bay City, Mich.—Chevrolet carburetor and parts, 2300.

Kansas City, Mo.—Fisher Body, 1255 (strike); Chevrolet assembly, 997.

Norwood, Ohio—Fisher Body, 969 (strike); Chevrolet assembly and warehouse, 800 (strike).

Atlanta, Ga.—Fisher Body, 731 (strike); Chevrolet assembly and warehouse, 811.

St. Louis, Mo.—Chevrolet (strike—number undetermined); Fisher Body, (strike—number undetermined).

Muncie, Ind.—Chevrolet, 1500.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fisher stamping plant, 1182.

Memphis, Tenn.—Fisher lumber, 1054.

Toledo, Ohio—Chevrolet, 832 (strike).

Harrison, N. J.—Hyatt Roller Bearing, 700 (some re-employed).

Lansing, Mich.—Fisher Body, 4100; Oldsmobile, 4300.

Pontiac, Mich.—Fisher Body, 7300; Pontiac Motorcar, 1800.

Sharecrop Co-op Cutting 'Melon'

HILLHOUSE, Miss., Jan. 13 (AP)—Members of the Delta co-operative farm, declared by the director to "have given the lie to the easy generalities and slander on the sharecropper class," were ready to cut their first melon.

The 30 families "chosen from a background of poverty and turmoil" were to participate in the distribution of about $8500 representing the profits from their first year's labors on Dr. Sherwood Eddy's farm near here. Director Sam Franklin estimated each family would receive about $300, less credit advances.

"Most of them were victims of retaliation for Tenant Farmers' Union organization," said Mr. Franklin in discussing the work. "Most of them could neither read nor write, and a co-operative was beyond their comprehension at first."

Light of 35 Full Moons

Lights on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge are equivalent to 35 full moons.

U. S. Court Finds Ruling Of Labor Board Invalid

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Court decisions on the National Labor Relations Act yesterday included refusal of the United States Ninth Circuit Court to enforce reinstatement of five discharged Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company employees. The court's three-to-two decision held the National Labor Board's reinstatement order violated the Mackay company's rights of contract under the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Presiding Justice Curtis D. Wilbur's majority opinion stated, however, he was "not prepared to say that there is no portion of the act which is constitutional." The dissenting opinion of Justice Francis Garrecht held the act comes under the "general welfare" power of the Government "in the modern field of industrial employment." Reinstatement of the men was ordered by the Labor Board on its finding they were discharged for union activities.

First Western Railroad

The first railroad west of the Mississippi was started in south Texas in 1852.

General Motors Stockholders Ask Fair Pay for Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—An immediate conference between executives of the General Motors Corporation and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America with a view to settling the automotive strike was advocated by a committee of the corporation's stockholders in a letter to Alfred P. Sloan, president of the corporation. Also it urged that the corporation establish a minimum-wage scale for workers.

The stockholders in their letter asserted that now is the time for the corporation to show its patriotism and added that "in this industry of late the percentage of increase in profits has far exceeded that of wages."

Human Values Cited

Declaring that "your company should give to human values, at least, as much consideration as you do to property values," the committee's letter, signed by C. S. Johnson of New York, called upon the corporation to settle the points at issue between the company and the workers.

Three large church bodies, which recently interceded with the corporation in behalf of mediation, were exhorted by the National Civic Federation to wield their influence in an effort to induce strikers to evacuate plants they now occupy. The federation letter characterized the occupation of the factories as the basis of the present deadlock and contended that the churches are particularly qualified to tackle this problem since it is a moral one. The groups to which the letter was addressed were, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York city; National Catholic Welfare Conference and Central Conference of America Rabbis.

Knudsen Blames Organizer

Simultaneously, W. S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of the corporation, issued a statement giving the company's version of the Flint, Mich., Riot, which, according to the release, was incited by an outside organizer, who with a sound truck, urged the pickets "to storm the gates and imprison the plant police." Mr. Knudsen denied the company prevented strikers from obtaining food or that any guards had been imported.

The corporation in its statement announced that it had no intention of shutting off heat, light and water in the labor-occupied plants and asserted it never had done any of these things.

"We are not going to encourage violence because we do not believe that labor disputes can be helped by violence," the corporation declared. "We believe that everything we can do to prevent violence will tend eventually to foster a better understanding when our mutual troubles are over and behind us."

Stockholders' Letter

The stockholders' letter to Mr. Sloan follows:

We, an organization of stockholders of the General Motors, wish to urge the company immediately to confer with representatives of the United Automobile Workers of America with the object of settling the points at issue between the company and its employees.

The General Motors is a definite organization of owners with assets of more than $1,000,000,000. It is impossible for an individual worker to bargain on a basis of equality with a billion dollar corporation. Only when workers are banded together into bona fide trade union organizations can they bargain on any level of equality with a large corporation.

Certainly the stockholders and officials of the General Motors can far better afford to show good faith and interest in the welfare both of the company and the union than to cause serious loss to all through refusal to discuss a settlement with the union because its members are engaged in a sit-down.

Found Wisest Policy

Many hundreds of firms in this country have found that collective bargaining is the wisest policy to pursue. Human relationships promoted by genuine collective bargaining have proved time and again to be a valuable asset to the industry.

This is the time for such a major industry of the country to show its patriotism. In this industry of late the percentage of increase in profits has far exceeded that in wages.

The General Motors should, among other things, adopt a minimum wage for employees, based upon the amount found necessary by the Federal Government for a family of five to maintain an American standard of health and of decency.

Adjustment in Pay

Bonuses, salaries, dividends should be adjusted to meet this need. This wider distribution would increase the purchasing power of many thousands. A study of the country's need should determine the hour-week scale.

Under no circumstances should the General Motors Corporation employ any strikebreaking agency such as Bergdorf, Pinkerton men or spies or incite private or public agencies to employ violence against strikers. It should act with absolute good faith toward employees. Officials and corporation lawyers should not outstrip agitators in making communists.

Realizing that each day of delay is causing great loss both to employers and employees, a committee of stockholders call upon you to consider those points and to arrange for an immediate conference with the union. Throughout all dealings with employees, your company should give human values at least as great consideration as you give to property values. Your company has as much power and responsibility to produce good citizens as good cars.

Two Ship Unions Seek Truce

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Membership meetings of all seven unions involved in the maritime strike were called after strike leaders here made a situation report which failed to concede that any tentative agreements had actually been signed between the workers and transoceanic lines. Two unions went ahead with settlement negotiations, however. One of them, the Masters, Mates and Pilots, was reported near an agreement.

Negotators for the marine engineers were called upon to meet the shipowners later. This gave rise to reports that an accord between the employers and the masters was near. Negotiators would not comment.

Although both sides previously announced tentative agreements between owners and marine firemen and sailors, a meeting of strikers was told these accords were unsatisfactory.

The radio telegraphers also announced a rejection of a $15 wage increase offer. This issue supposedly was the only obstacle to a tentative agreement for that union.

The unions acknowledged the existence of tentative agreements between coastwise ship operators and four of the seven unions—the masters, the engineers, the cooks and stewards and the firemen. Negotiations between schooner operators and the radio men, the sailors and the longshoremen remained incomplete.

Strike Leader Harry Bridges appealed in a broadcast speech for nationwide support of "this struggle of 40,000 men, their wives and families" and coupled a bitter attack upon Mayor Angelo Rossi with charges shipowners are prolonging the walkout.

He accused "a small handful of wealthy shipowners representing no more than 39 stockholders" of delaying peace.

Chevrolet Workers Ask That Plant Remain Open

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13 (AP)—Ellery Wright, general manager of the Chevrolet assembly plant in North Tarrytown, said he had received petitions signed by 95 per cent of the 1500 workers in the plant asking him to do all in his power to keep the North Tarrytown plant running.

Mr. Wright said the petitions expressed satisfaction with working conditions. Similar petitions, he said, were sent to General Motors Corporation executives in Detroit Saturday by representatives of workers in the Fisher body plant.

Maintenance men and administrative employees, numbering several hundred, did not sign the petitions, Mr. Wright said.

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CIO Asks Congress to Delve Into General Motors Setup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—"Full speed ahead and no compromise" in the automobile strike was the slogan figuratively flying today over headquarters here of the Committee for Industrial Organization following a five-hour strategy conference of its high command with strike leaders hastily summoned to review the situation and plan future moves.

Not only will there be no surrender on the strike front itself, but a vigorous counter-offensive against General Motors Corporation, the principal antagonist of the C. I. O. at the moment, is to be launched here immediately in Congress.

Scheduled Program

The program was scheduled as follows:

1. A resolution will be introduced in Congress calling for an immediate special congressional investigation of General Motors with respect to fiscal policies and practices, including financing, ownership, salaries and bonuses. The contention of the C. I. O. group is that such an investigation would discredit General Motors in the public eye by revealing high salaries and bonuses to executives paid at the joint expense of the worker and the investor, and by revealing security practices disadvantageous to the investor.

While it is probable no such investigation will be made, the request for it will provide—in fact it already has—the C. I. O. with an opportunity to make sweeping charges against General Motors which may win much public support for the strikers regardless of whether the charges are substantiated.

Espionage Investigation

2. The special Senate committee investigating labor espionage and intimidation will be asked to investigate immediately the C. I. O.'s charges that General Motors maintains an elaborate system of spies and agents provocateurs for the purpose of preventing union organization and discrediting strike efforts and that this undercover service is responsible for the violence which broke out two days ago in Flint, Mich.

To speed this investigation, the C. I. O. will use its influence in the Senate to secure an additional appropriation of funds for the special committee which is now running short and might otherwise soon have to end its studies.

The decision to take these steps was announced by John L. Lewis, chairman of the C. I. O., after more than five hours behind locked doors with Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, the new union which C. I. O. is attempting to set up as the sole collective bargaining agency for the entire automobile industry, and John Brophy, C. I. O. executive director, who has been helping Mr. Martin manage the strike in the field.

McGrady Present

Present also were several other members of the C. I. O. high command and Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor, who made no comment on the proceedings. His presence at the meeting was explained by Mr. Lewis on the ground that the Federal Government was an interested observer for whom Mr. McGrady had been watching the proceedings.

The emphasis of the strategy mapped by the committee on aid from Congress rather than the President was considered the most significant result of the conference by observers here. It was said to indicate the reluctance of the White House to become directly involved in the automobile strike, on the outcome of which may depend the rise or fall of Mr. Lewis himself in the American labor movement.

This does not necessarily mean that the presidential influence may not be used behind the scenes in Congress to further the C. I. O. program. There is no reliable indication yet one way or the other as to whether this will be done. But it does apparently mean that if federal aid is to be lent to one side or the other in the automobile strike the decision must rest officially with the policy-making branch of the Government, which is at least in theory Congress and not the President.

C. I. O. officials are known to have, within the past week, asked President Roosevelt to intervene directly in the strike. The suggestion was that he summon General Motors officials to the White House for a conference at which the C. I. O. hoped he would use his influence in the interest of obtaining recognition of the C. I. O. union in all General Motors plants.

Whether this plan was dropped voluntary by C. I. O. leaders, or whether they met with refusal at the White House is a matter of speculation. The important thing, however, is that their strategic plan now contemplates seeking government aid only through the medium of Congress. The other road either has been renounced by them or closed to them for the time being, if not permanently.

Bold Front of Lewis

Just how confident C. I. O. leaders really are behind the bold front is another uncertain factor. Mr. Lewis admits nothing unfavorable in the situation. He said he has received official assurances from Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan that any troops called out to preserve order in the strike areas will be used to protect strikers against violence and not to aid General Motors either to drive sit-down strikers out of plants or protect plant operation by strike breakers.

He claimed C. I. O. membership is now nearing 2,000,000 workers, whose combined strength is behind automobile strikers. He scorned suggestions of a truce pending the holding of an election by the National Labor Relations Board, insisting the union already has a majority of the workers and an election would be "a waste of time."

"Satisfied"

"We're entirely satisfied with the progress of this strike," he said. "It is most effective and is expanding progressively. The object of the strike is, of course, to stop production, and production is being stopped on a progressive basis. That strike will continue to expand. Auto workers daily are joining the union by the thousands. It has become a clerical and bookkeeping problem to enroll them."

That Mr. Lewis is actually as confident and as pleased with the progress of the strike as these statements would indicate is not believed by observers here.

The cummoning of the two strike leaders for the conference is believed in itself to indicate a realization that everything is not going to the advantage of the C. I. O. forces; particularly that the public reaction is not all that might be desired.

It is noted that the counter attack to be launched here is designed primarily to utilize Congress as a sounding board for getting the C. I. O. version of the situation to the public generally. It is, in essence, to be a publicity campaign to discredit General Motors.

Official and unofficial Washington alike watches with intense interest this struggle of the industrial and labor titans, still highly uncertain as to the outcome.

Charting Trans-Atlantic Air Service

© Harris & Ewing

Col. J. M. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce — Dr. Hugo Eckener, Noted Zeppelin Authority and Pilot — Daniel Roper, Secretary of Commerce

Eckener Confers On German-U. S. Airship Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Prospects of regular scheduled air service across the Atlantic are moving promisingly toward early fruition on two fronts it was learned authoritatively here today.

In the field of heavier-than-air service protracted negotiations with Great Britain have taken a promising turn recently and most of many difficulties have been ironed out. The diplomatic difficulties which have long blocked the path are expected to be entirely removed within the next month or two. After that it will be merely a technical problem for the air lines.

Simultaneously, negotiations have been resumed with Germany over a service to be maintained with lighter-than-air dirigibles.

Dr. Eckener Confers

Dr. Hugo Eckener, world leader in this field of aviation, conferred at length here yesterday with officials of State, Navy and Commerce Departments. The immediate objective is permission for the Hindenburg to make more experimental flights between the United States and Germany as it did last year.

Behind this experimental service is the question of a joint German-American airship service. The suggestion has been made that an American company purchase the sister ship of the Hindenburg which is now under construction in Germany and operate it under the American flag in conjunction with the Hindenburg.

Some Dijculties

Major difficulty is the lack of an authority by Congress to the Post Office Department to employ such a ship as a mail carrier. There is also no legal provision for government aid in securing insurance on such a vessel as now prevails in record to sea-borne shipping.

Daniels Prepares To Return to Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13—Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico since 1933, ended speculation on his return there when he announced that he would leave Raleigh, for Washington, to confer with the Secretary of State before going back to his diplomatic post. He will attend President Roosevelt's second inauguration.

Mr. Daniels was present for the inauguration of Governor Hoey, and to "look in" on the Legislature. "I have attended every inauguration in North Carolina and have been present at every legislative session—or a part of it—since 1885," he said, as he sat at the telegraph editor's desk of his newspaper, the Raleigh News and Observer, going over a piece of copy. "I think Governor Hoey's address was clear and forceful. It was a vigorous expression, and I was especially gratified at his references to social security. We are living in a new day, when we must fulfill our duty to the aged and the underprivileged. Humanity is now paramount. We cannot achieve greatness unless we end child labor and long working hours, and guarantee the right of collective bargaining.

"The Federal Government has gone far in this direction," he added, "and the states must follow, if they are to be progressive and keep abreast of the times."

Mr. Daniels, always a dry, declared that he was opposed to any repeal of the State's prohibition law without first submitting the question to a referendum of all the people.

North Carolina Plans Prison Industrial Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—State prison industries in North Carolina will be housed in a building erected for that purpose, if the plans of Capus M. Waynick, chairman of the Department of Highways and Public Works, reach a successful conclusion. Mr. Waynick indicated that the structure would cost at least $100,000.

The building, when completed, will be occupied by the prison's printing plant, which does state work, the automobile tag factory, a mattress factory and other industries at the prison. It is also planned to establish several additional industries at the prison, such as a clothing factory, which would furnish garments for 9000 prisoners, uniforms to be used for guards; "going away" suits for discharged prisoners, and shoes.

R. B. Bennett on Dominion Tour

Defense of the League of Nations and increasing the prospects of peace through greater expansion of the British Dominions were voiced in addresses made by R. B. Bennett, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, who has been making an extensive tour of the Dominions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—"There must be a frank recognition by the nations of the world that if they are aggressors they must be prepared to meet the combined disapproval of the other nations expressed in such forms as the circumstances of the case may warrant."

This view was expressed by Richard B. Bennett, former Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative Opposition in Canada, on his arrival here on a Dominion tour.

Asked what Canada's attitude to the League of Nations was, Mr. Bennett said that Canada's general feeling was that any organization which made it possible for the nations of the world to meet together and discuss common problems for the purpose of insuring peace should be maintained.

He spoke with enthusiasm of the resources and future of Australia and New Zealand, where he spent six weeks and three weeks, respectively.

Australia's Rich Resources 'Amaze' Canadian Visitor; Greater Population Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Reporting that he was amazed to find the resources of Australia so extensive, varied and rich, R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, spent nearly a week in this city as a centenary guest before leaving on a tour of western Australia.

The visiting statesman stayed at Government House with the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan, and was entertained by Cabinet and Parliament, private citizens in Adelaide and the country and various clubs. It was a crowded week that he spent here.

Devoted to the Empire

Mr. Bennett described Adelaide as a charming city, and said he was struck particularly by the public spirit of the citizens, who, by precept and example, had done so much to make it apparent that they regarded wealth as a trust.

Their contributions to the cultural life and education of the community, in addition to other great movements, merited the warmest commendation. He said that he would carry from Australia memories of earnest-minded, hard-working men devoted not only to their own country, but also to the maintenance of the British Empire.

Larger Population Needed

The most notable address delivered by Mr. Bennett during his stay in Adelaide was at the Commonwealth Club, which entertained him at luncheon. He said the overflow of empire migration must go to the Dominions, so that they could maintain world peace and bring happiness and prosperity to all.

He knew of no country where greater opportunities were offered to the people than in Australia, where there were resources of every kind known to man.

Abundant Resources

"I have been amazed," proceeded Mr. Bennett, "to find the amount of sugar cane that may be taken from a single acre of land, the quantity of peaches and apples that may be produced from a single acre, and by the magnificent resources which provide for your secondary industries. You have ore of the finest variety, coal, limestone, manganese, and every other substance that may be necessary to produce steel and iron of a quality unrivaled in the world."

Mr. Bennett said he looked on Australia as a great experiment in nation-building south of the equator. Both Canada and Australia, he said, had vast areas of unoccupied country upon which envious eyes might be cast. It must be apparent to all, he said, that they must have more people if they are to maintain their civilization.

Tulsa Police Are Experts

Tulsa, Okla., police are considered adequate for almost any emergency. On the force are former lawyers, radio operators, mechanics, professional football stars, pharmacists and airplane pilots.

Plight of Prairie Provinces Problem for Ottawa Treasury

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Dominion Government is being compelled to make a difficult decision on the problem of provincial finances, whether it shall again come to the rescue of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or whether it shall allow them to make whatever arrangements they can with their creditors, even if it should mean default on some provincial bond interest.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan have recently approached the Dominion Government asking help. Neither of them is able to balance the budget, and they cannot sell securities to the public. The Dominion Government has loaned them money for unemployment relief, but has no constitutional authority without an act of Parliament to loan for other purposes.

Temporary Payments

It has been suggested that Ottawa might increase the provincial subsidy payments on a temporary basis, pending an inquiry into the economic and financial position of the prairie provinces.

The severe drought of last summer following several years of economic distress from low prices has resulted in their present position.

Alberta defaulted on April 1, 1936, for the first time in her history, but neither Saskatchewan nor Manitoba to date has failed to meet their obligations to the bondholders.

Another suggestion is that the Dominion Government should assume the entire cost of old-age pensions. At present the provinces pay one quarter. A scheme for refunding provincial securities at lower interest rates has also been explored.

Bracken Lacks Majority

Political urgencies complicate the Manitoba situation. The present premier, John Bracken, lacks a majority in the Legislature, which has not met since the election last year. The Bracken Government is anxious to abolish an unpopular wage tax, but cannot do so until money is available from some source to make up for the loss of revenue that such a step would entail.

The downfall of the Bracken Government would be followed by the installation of a Social Credit Government similar to that headed in Alberta by Premier William Aberhart.

Those who favor the Dominion Government coming to the rescue of Manitoba are concerned lest similar help, which would have to be extended to Alberta as well as Saskatchewan, would enable Premier Aberhart to pull his chestnuts out of the fire, and begin payment of the promised "national dividends" to all registered residents.

Mexican Soldiers To Patrol New Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 13—The Mexican Government has authorized 24 miniature army camps—each garrisoned by 100 men—as a system of patrol and protection on the new 700-mile Pan-American highway between the border at Nuevo Laredo and Mexico City. The soldiers will be ready to lend assistance to motorists, it was announced by William H. Furlong of San Antonio, director of the Inter-American Highway Association, who was advised of the project by representatives of the Mexican Department of Communications and Public Works.

Mr. Furlong surmised also that the 2400 troops would be delegated to enforce traffic regulations along the highway, which, though not yet officially open one year, is drawing increasing international traffic.

Heavy travel over Mexico's new road is turning more attention to the movement to extend the international highway to all the Americas. Recently a Brazilian party arrived here with announcement that its members had spent eight years in traveling 15,000 miles by automobile from Rio de Janeiro to this country. The trip was made in leisurely fashion and in considerable part over a hitherto untraveled route. The men blasted their way through mountain barriers, bridged streams and cut paths in the jungles as they pressed northward.

Labor Board Upheld By Wisconsin Ruling

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed injunctions obtained by four Wisconsin firms restraining the National Labor Relations Board from holding hearings on labor disputes.

The court held industrial concerns which find themselves in disputes with employees over collective bargaining are not entitled to injunctions without first using remedies provided by the National Labor Relations Act itself.

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in the Grand Central District adjacent to Radio City, the leading theatres and better shops. All 800 rooms feature outside exposure, bath, shower, and radio. Single $3, double $4, twin-bedded, $4.50.
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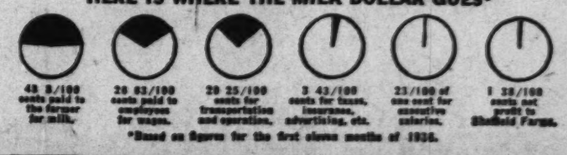

43 3/100 cents paid to the farmer for milk.
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*Based on figures for the first eleven months of 1936.

Quotes From Congress

Tax-Exempt Securities, War Munitions Ban, Social Reform, Federal Spending, Appropriations and Public Extravagance Bob Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas:

The issuance of tax-exempt securities should have been stopped years ago, certainly when the income-tax amendment providing for high income taxes was adopted.

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota:

In my judgment there is only one way to keep this country out of war entanglements in Europe and elsewhere, and that one way is open to this Congress in several bills before the House and Senate. That one way is to make it impossible for private persons, corporations, or concerns to engage in the manufacture, sale, and exportation of munitions or war either in times of war or in times of peace.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania:

Too long have we devoted our energies to a program of individual economic promotion, which has resulted in a concentration of wealth and power, under which a democratic existence is impossible. If we continue to neglect our social and humanitarian duties to the masses of the people, our national vision will be lost and may never be regained.

Senator Milliard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland:

It strikes me, therefore, that instead of considering the military bill and the agricultural bill and the Treasury bill as separate measures, the whole fabric of the Government income and expenditures ought to be considered at one time, so that there would be some relative consideration as to whether $2 should be spent for the Army and Navy and $1 for agriculture, or $2 for agriculture and $1 for the Army and Navy. I think we get into serious difficulty by looking only at one phase of the Government's activities at one time, rather than the entire governmental picture.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas:

One almost has to go on hands and knees and wear out his vest on the floor in order to get for Congress the right to make an appropriation. I have high regard for the Senator, but I must challenge his philosophy when he seeks to set up more barriers and make it more difficult for the representatives of the people who own the purse to handle the purse any way they want to handle it.

Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D) of Maryland:

High pressure salesmanship is selling to our people everything from automobiles to washing machines on the installment plan. This means that the people as a people do not have sufficient purchasing power to buy the articles sold on an installment basis, which in turn means, of absolute mathematical necessity, that they are mortgaging not only their property but their future earning power, and it is only a question of time when they will be unable to meet their obligations, which means another national economic collapse.

May Destroy 'Pin Ball'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—By a recent ruling of the Colorado Supreme court, city officials may now lawfully seize and destroy gambling machines. The court unanimously upheld District Judge Frank McDonough Sr., of Denver, who had dismissed an injunction proceeding brought to prevent destruction of "pin ball" gambling contrivances by Denver police officers.

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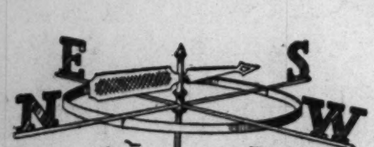
And remember—only at Boggs & Buhl in Pittsburgh can you secure these pre-shrunk Rialto Shirts. Fancy Woven Broadcloth, Prints and all woven fabrics—full shrunk and fast color. With Non-wilt fancy as well as white fused collars—soft built-up collar in fancy patterns—button-down collars in lightweight cottons. And WHITES galore, in beautiful Broadcloth with Non-wilt collar attached. Sizes 14 to 18. Sleeves 32 to 35. Tomorrow they're sale priced at $1.18.

Mail or Phone FAirfax 2650

Boggs & Buhl, Men's Shop, Third Floor



'HEADING SOUTH?

Perhaps you are planning a trip to the South?

If so, you will find much helpful information in the advertisements which appear on the Hotel, Resort and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor.

Judge of 'Scripts'

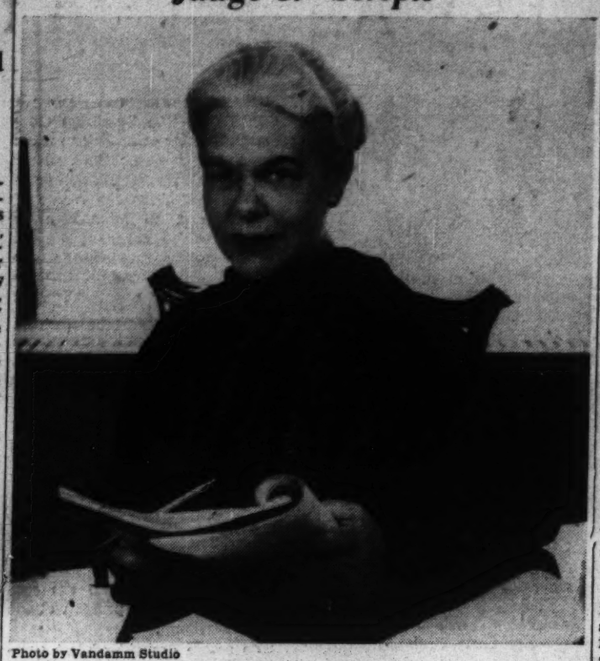


Photo by Vandamm Studio

Miss Theresa Helburn
Director of the Bureau of New Plays

Theater Gifts Brought to Fore By Bureau Playwriting Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—More than a year of encouragement from the Bureau of New Plays has set a large new group of young people to writing for the stage. The bureau, which has just finished its first play writing contest, was founded and managed by Theresa Helburn of the Theater Guild, and sponsored by seven leading Hollywood film producers. Fellowships, scholarships and prizes have been offered to bring new talent into play writing, and there is a promise of Broadway production, and possibly filming, for those who are successful.

Miss Helburn tells the story of the bureau's progress in her own words:

"Last year, feeling that there ought to be some way to harness the tide of writing energy in our colleges and put it to work for the theater, I drew up a plan for subsidizing young playwrights and talked it over with a couple of important motion picture producers.

Sponsorship

"This might seem like walking into the enemy's camp and asking if they have any suggestions as to how you should blow them up.

"But surprisingly enough, despite the general notion that Hollywood and Broadway are constantly at each other's throats, the plan was approved not only by these two producers, but ultimately by seven of the leading film companies. Under their sponsorship, the Bureau of New Plays was founded.

"Since then, I have been asked one certain question over and over again.

"'Why,' people ask me, 'are the movie-moguls so anxious to help playwrights? Why don't they encourage scenario writers?' And the question is still being asked, now that the bureau has closed its first competition and put the manuscripts submitted by college students all over the nation into the hands of a group of play readers and distinguished judges.

Independent

"The movie-moguls, or whatever you wish to call them, have finally realized that the stage and screen are separate arms belonging to the same body. Or perhaps it would be much more accurate to say that the movie people have always realized that. They have never considered the screen a competitor of the stage or as a 'threat' to its existence.

"The truth is that when the stage prospers independently, the screen also prospers independently. The gain of one is the gain of the other.

"That is why Hollywood has been anxious to have us uncover new, fresh talent for dramatic writing. Talent for writing plays, not movie scenarios. And we have succeeded very well, I believe, in reaching young writers with the spark of the theater in them. On the whole, the scripts now being judged indicate that their authors have a feeling for the theater and deserve encouragement."

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Dictation Charged By Steel Worker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board received testimony that the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation dictated the policy of the employees' representation plan.

William E. Garrity, electrician at the company's Edgar Thompson Works, Braddock, Penna., who told of experiences as an employee representative, testified also that food boxes distributed to employees by a company stores' subsidiary during slack times "was not fit to eat." The food boxes were charged against workers at the rate of $1.90 to $2.10, he said.

Mr. Garrity testified at a hearing into charges that the corporation interfered with employees' freedom to organize. He said that when the management arranged an employees' meeting "you have to go." He said he had refused to speak at one meeting but "I was told I had to speak. Of course, the superintendents spoke first and all I had to do was put the trimmings on. The words were put in my mouth."

Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.52 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.

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Airplane Crashes On California Peak

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—"An immediate investigation will be made," said Alvin Adams, president of the Western Air Express, a liner of which was pancaked on a foothill of the Santa Clara mountains yesterday, "and the facts will be made known to the public." One passenger was immediately killed, identified as J. Braden, president of the Braden-Stuphin Ink Company of Cleveland. Martin Johnson, famous African explorer, later succombed to his injuries. All the others were more or less injured.

Pilot Lewis gave this account:

"We had heavy weather as we came over Saugus. The Burbank station seemed to be tied up with other calls for I couldn't get through to Union Air Terminal for my exact bearings. Ice had formed on the ship, and I was driven to the left of my course while attempting to cross the range through Newhall Pass.

"Suddenly out of the fog, directly in front of us, loomed the snow capped Santa Clara ridge. I turned off my motors and pancaked the ship on the side of the mountain."

Airline officials declined to comment on the cause of the accident, which followed less than a month after a southbound United Air Lines plane from San Francisco struck Oak mountain in this same Newhall Pass area and killed all 12 persons aboard.

Ancient Tooth Found

The tooth of an Elephas Columbi, a prehistoric monster who roamed Pacific shores 250,000 years ago, was dredged up recently in San Francisco bay and identified by natural scientists.

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Prison Adapted To Inmate and Put On Reward Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of the 9075 prisoners in the legal custody of North Carolina at the end of 1936, more than 8800 will be "back on the streets, in time to come," it was pointed out by Capus M. Waynick, chairman of the state Department of Highways and Public Works. He added:

"What they do then, to a large extent, may depend on how we handle them now." Chairman Waynick went on to say:

"In North Carolina we are making gradual changes which have proved their worth within the walls; and will, in time, we believe, prove valuable outside. With more money available, we have been able to improve prison buildings and equipment, and to make certain changes in the method of handling prisoners. We endeavor to be humane, but we are also practical.

Classification

"North Carolina's prisoners range, in age, from 14 to 75 years; in character, from irresponsible children to incorrigible criminals; and in ability, from morons to business and professional men and women. Obviously, it would be wasteful and improper to handle all these people alike—to try to fit them into the same mold. Each represents a different problem."

Taking up the question, "What is North Carolina doing, or going to do, about it?" Chairman Waynick announced:

"Under the classification system, every prisoner sentenced to more than 90 days goes first to the classification cells at Central Prison, in Raleigh, where he is examined. His destination, prison companions and the work he is to do are determined by the classification board.

Kinds of Work

"Prisoners are separated as to race, sex, age, physical strength, mentality and character. A young man serving his first term may not be an ideal citizen," Chairman Waynick observed, "but certainly it would be undesirable for the State to lock him up with incorrigibles who would pump poison into him during every day of his life behind the bars. Also, it would be poor economy to work a 50-year-old bookkeeper on the same job with a 20-year-old laborer. A former teacher, now in prison, can be better employed teaching illiterates than in feeding hogs."

Camps

Chairman Waynick said that until recently white men and Negroes were placed in the same quarters, with only a three-foot fence dividing their eating and sleeping quarters. Now they go to different camps, he explained. "Another departure from the old system was the placing of men and women prisoners in separate institutions. At present, a camp near Raleigh is being used to house 175 women felons. This is inadequate. We plan to begin construction of a women's prison in the near future."

After Discharge

Recent prison construction included the fireproofing of Central Prison, at Raleigh, and the erection of 43 permanent camps. These new camps have brick barracks and are equipped with sanitary fixtures.

Numerous other changes are in course of consideration, which will enhance the prisoners' moral advantages and contribute to their physical comfort while they are wards of the State. Above all, an effort will be made to keep them from becoming embittered and to prepare them for normal lives after they are discharged. It is a long process, perhaps, but prison officials feel encouraged, keeping in mind the reward of sincere effort.

Radio Responds to Demand For Enlightening Programs

Radio Comment

Radio in the United States is giving an increasing proportion of time to educational and cultural topics and the American public is displaying a growing appreciation for such broadcasts. Whether or not the individual radio owner is conscious of these facts, a survey of radiocasting officials and of the educational radio project under the United States Office of Education has brought forth considerable proof.

Since June, the educational radio project has been giving five programs each week, with an average of 5000 to 7000 letters of approval weekly—a fair comparison with the amount of fan mail which comes to actors in purely amusement features.

The National Broadcasting Company in the past seven years has increased the amount of time allotted to educational and cultural programs from 10 per cent to 24.4 per cent, and next year the proportion will be from 27 per cent to 28 per cent.

Lecturing

There are many university stations radiocasting regularly, at the same time that state and local school programs are put on the air; and there are four university radio workshops, including the newly organized one at New York University, which has the sponsorship of the federal radio education project. The number may be smaller than it was a few years ago, but the programs are better. In the words of Dean Ned H. Dearborn of New York University, educators are finding that the old lecture platform methods may go into the microphones, but they do not come out through many loud speakers.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, by means of a survey, has determined that many families now, instead of merely turning the dial and happening on any kind of a program, post the announcements for the day and plan their listening to coincide with what is worthwhile.

Columbia is sending out manuals for teachers with visual education aids and bibliographies to supplement programs.

Authors Contribute

News commentators are finding that the public wants more than a mere announcement of an event and that the best programs are those which give a few words of interpretation and background. News comment rates as one of the most popular radio features.

The N. B. C. has sponsored a number of contests which have brought out new arrangements of orchestral forms and at least 670 new chamber music forms adapted to half-hour broadcasts. In a juvenile program contest, recently finished, authors have contributed 1000 new ideas for programs which will be helpful as well as amusing to children.

Radio people are becoming more and more conscious of such audiences as those in the Kentucky community centers, where many men and women who cannot read or write and many others who cannot afford either newspaper or magazine subscriptions, travel miles to the stations established by the University of Kentucky, where community-minded individuals lend their houses or offices, and where receiving stations run by batteries give an opportunity to bring the outside world to the isolated mountaineers.

Self-Exploration

These circumstances led Franklin Dunham, educational director of the National Broadcasting Company, to say that the hunt now is not for bigger, but better, programs; and that the American public, grown more thoughtful, is ready to utilize hitherto unexplored portions of its mind.

"We used to declare," says Mr. Dunham, "that radio was for all the people, but not for all the people all the time, and we tried to vary our programs to fit the various types of demand. Now we have learned that we need not try to adapt ourselves to a 12-year-old mind or a 14-year-old mind, but that we need to give people the kind of topic which is discussed around firesides and in offices or on the street. We do not have to be vulgar, indeed we won't be, but we must be simple; and that is our effort, to make big things simple enough for all the people to listen all the time."

Broadcasting Services

In somewhat the same way, Columbia, through the bulletin edited by Miss Josephine Le Sueur, sends out to about 2000 requesters each week, an announcement of programs which includes a few historical or descriptive statements which will increase music appreciation. Through its manual for teachers, prepared by Miss Johnson, C. B. S., offers supplementary aids to teachers. Both services are free.

Undoubtedly one of the effective aids in developing educational programs is the radio workshop. In it, students are taught by actual practice how to write good scripts, how to dramatize educational topics, and how to speak over the radio. In the first term of the New York University workshop, there were several recruits from several CCC camps. One of these, who was working as a baker, is now announcer for a southern university station. Another has become a minister. A third, not a CCC recruit, has taken third place in a national script-writing contest.

Education Office

This is one of the activities promoted by the educational radio project of the United States Office of Education, whose chief, William Dow Boutwell, says his national broadcasting features have been so successful that they are competing with other types of programs, providing information which is useful not only for classes in school but for adults as well.

Mr. Boutwell arranges five weekly programs, one a Sunday half hour, "The World is Yours" which utilizes information gathered by the Smithsonian Institution, and for which diagrams, references and summaries are sent by mail to listeners. "Treasures Next Door" reintroduces listeners to classical literature. "Have You Heard" uses the question and answer form to present natural science information, just as the "Answer Me This" serves to bring out facts about the history and geography of American cities. Educational news supplies the fifth program.

Listening on The 'Shorts'

On cold moonless nights in winter, short-wave reception is not apt to be very satisfactory after dark, except from stations transmitting from points south of the United States. When the moon draws near the full, however, conditions change, and we may often hear European stations on 25 and 31 meters till late evening, very much as we hear these stations during the summer. Stations such as OER2 in Vienna and OXY in Denmark, for instance, have been heard near the full of the moon in winter, but at no other time of the year.

This "boost" which the moon gives to signals between sunset and sunrise is most noticeable between the first quarter and last quarter phase. To explain just how the moon effects short-wave signals from different directions and on different frequencies at this time of year would involve considerable detail.

Heat and Light

Briefly, short-wave signals below 60 meters demand a certain amount of heat or light along their paths, in order that they may be heard at any great distance from the transmitter. The degree of heat or light needed, varies with the frequency, higher frequencies demanding more heat or light over the area which the signals travel than frequencies of less intensity. A signal on 19 meters or about 15 megacycles, for instance, must have a softly lighted path over warm climes, or a path of strong light over cold territory, in order that this signal may travel any great distance. On the other hand, a signal near 60 meters must have a very dark path over warm lands or seas, or a path faintly lighted over cold territory, in order to be heard far away.

High Winter Moon

With these general observations in mind, we may, perhaps, understand a little better how the moon affects short-wave signals from Europe in winter. For when we remember that the winter moon is near that part of the ecliptic circle where we see the sun projected on the sky in summer, we can easily see that the northern regions, where the sun radiates little or no light in winter, will be well lighted up by the moon during the full phase.

From Europe to U. S.

In fact, north of the Arctic Circle the full moon should be visible a full day or so during December and January. One may readily see that signals coming from northern Europe over the top of the world will be aided by this winter moonlight path. Without the moon's light, the signals meet with only coldness and dark after sundown and attenuate rapidly, which is very unfavorable for long-distance short-wave reception, regardless of the frequency used.

Regions a bit to the south of the Arctic Circle, through which signals from Southern Europe to America must pass, also get a good share of the moon's light, and it is this light which makes it possible for us to hear Europe well on 25 and 31 meters after the winter sun goes down in the eastern United States.

As a general rule, it is quite safe to say that in early winter short-wave reception from Europe will be best only during daylight, when the moon is between the third and first quarter stage; but when the moon is between the first quarter and last quarter phase, reception from Europe will be fair, even on 25 meters throughout the early evening.

W. T. A.

South Africa Rich In Unmined Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — At least £33,000,000,000 is the estimate of South Africa's mineral wealth still unmined made by Dr. Hans Pirow, the South African Government mining engineer.

"In my opinion," he said recently, "there is at least twice as much gold, diamond and platinum wealth, which can be extracted economically, below the surface of South Africa than has been taken out in the last 60 years. . . .

"It is, however, clear," he said, "that this vast wealth will only be released under favorable market conditions over a period of many decades, possibly of many centuries."

Airplane Plants Busy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Many aircraft manufacturers, the National Aeronautic Association said yesterday, are working at top speed to fill about $80,000,000 of airplane and engine contracts for the army and navy.

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Voice of Farmer Is Represented By Station KFJB

With Monitor Newsreaders

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Hard in the center of the rolling, rich farm lands of Iowa lies one of the farmers' own stations—KFJB. Founded back in 1923, it has moved with the region through the full and the lean years of agriculture since the war, and thus lays just claim to being a leading voice in the lives of near-by Iowan farmers.

KFJB lays down a signal whose daytime range is estimated at 100 miles, and 40 miles at night. One of the popular utterances of this farmers' voice is "The Monitor Views the News." The station devotes over two hours to news which is radiocast at one-hour intervals. The Monitor comment receives 25 minutes daily of this news time. It is heard twice a day during the week, at 9:35 a. m. and at 2:05 p. m.; and at 12:15 p. m. on Sundays.

KFJB is operated under the direction of E. N. Peak, who is general manager; A. E. Mickel, station manager, and E. L. Wintermeier, program director. As a general policy KFJB welcomes the use of its facilities by religious, civic and other organizations. It bars all advertising and programs that might prove objectionable to its agricultural audience; KFJB also refuses to radiocast medicinal and remedial advertising. The station is owned by the Marshall Electric Company.

This is article number 25 in the series. The next appears Jan. 15.

North Carolina Lists 40,000 in 4-H Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina now lists 40,000 4-H Club members with 1300 individual posts. Each year, these future farm leaders of the State are assigned objectives. Records are kept, and at the close of the year a check-up is made.

In 1936, T. J. Wilson, a Transylvania county boy, produced 140 bushels of corn on an acre of land, at a cost of $33.15. The state average is about 20 bushels to the acre.

Haywood county's corn champion was 10-year-old Kenneth Ketner, who raised 117.8 bushels on an acre, at a cost of 34 cents a bushel.

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You can always depend on real good food at moderate prices.
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Special $12

Tailored like a Man's the spring suit song . . . we sing the chorus lustily with these choice menswear fabrics turned out like a man's. There are browns, and grays and oxfords for choice pickin's.

Suits—Third Floor

MAIL OR PHONE ORDERS

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Off to Sunny Riviera or Snowy Alps—Clad to Suit

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Some Go South Some Go High

For Sunny Clime or Snowy Slope—Paris Has Designs

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Today we travel first from the snowy North to the sunny Southland—particularly to the French Riviera. Suits of tussore or linen with blouses of silk crepe or soft woolens are worn for the morning promenade, preferably in the natural beige color which makes an excellent background for bright colored accessories. Beach frocks and shorts are of cotton or linen, plain or in printed designs; the former quite plain with bright buttons and belt and the latter reaching to the knees and pleated so that they look exactly like a kilt and are much more becoming to the average woman than the short, straight garment of former years.

New dance frocks created for the Southern resorts, of lace, organdie, organza, or printed crepes or cottons have skirts which reach not quite to the ankles. Especially attractive are those of lace, either in black or colors, with long transparent sleeves and back. A model in beige lace with a huge bouquet of bright colored flowers tucked into the side of the beige taffeta belt is especially youthful and when one adds a long-sleeved jacket and big, floppy hat of the same beige taffeta one has a costume suitable for the most elaborate occasion.

Viyella Leads

There was a time, as I am sure you will remember, when crepe-de-chine and georgette were the headliners among the materials for the southern resorts. This season on the Riviera, "viyella," like Abou ben Adhem, "leads all the rest." This lovely soft, all-wool material which has been on the market for many years has suddenly been "discovered" by several of the leading dressmakers for frocks for the Riviera. I feel quite certain that we shall find it one of the favorite materials for the coming spring and summer.

The tightly fitted jacket is used for all types of costumes, having entirely usurped the place of the cape which has had so long a vogue. These jackets are cut on practically the same lines for both day and evening wear. Closely fitted to a few inches below the waist-line, with no flare, buttoned straight up the front and with long, tight sleeves, these accentuate the slimness of the silhouette. For the evening, these jackets may be of the material of the gown or in another material in the same or a contrasting color. Lamé brocade is a favorite material as this can be worn with any evening gown. Heavy ottoman silk is another favorite which one often sees in white and black as well as bright red, blue or green, any one of which is specially smart with an all-black evening frock.

For Winter Sports

And now back to the snowy north again. Winter sports are in full swing on this side of the Atlantic, for we are having what New Englanders would call "a good old-fashioned winter." Trains leaving the Paris termini are crowded with fur-coated "voyageurs" carrying skis and ice-picks, all joyfully anticipating a holiday on the snowy slopes and frozen lakes of Switzerland, Haute Savoie and the Austrian Tyrol. In the luggage vans are trunks and suitcases filled with the warm, woolly garments appropriate for the winter holiday. A peep into those belonging to the feminine travelers would reveal suits of gabardine, tweed or corduroy with loose Dutch trousers or "plus-fours," jackets either bloused and closed up the front with zipper fastenings or tightly fitted and closely buttoned from chin to waist, sweaters, pullovers and cardigans in gay colors with gloves, stockings, scarves and caps to match and big, leather boots with spiked soles. The fundamentals of these costumes vary very little: it is the accessories which proclaim the personality of the wearer.

Captain Molyneux is making a practical winter sports costume of light gray water-proof gabardine with baggy trousers reaching to the top of the boot—"Norwegian trousers," he calls them—and a tailored jacket with fullness at the back to allow for the free movement of the arms and padded shoulders for carrying the skis. The knitted sweater, socks and scarf are of chartreuse colored wool and the mittens are gray stitched with the green. A pointed bonnet of the gray gabardine is lined with chartreuse and has long straps which may be knotted over the front of the head or dropped and tied around the neck, forming a hood.

Warm Hoods

Hoods of sheepskin lined with knitted wool, worn over a tight skull-cap, are a popular accessory and often a warmly lined hood is attached to the jacket.

In addition to these out-door garments, the dressmakers are making "slacks" or plus-fours in lighter weight materials for what they term, "rest periods." In other words, when the day's sport is over and the sportswomen gather around the tea-table before a roaring log fire, the heavy ski costume becomes burdensome, so one removes the jacket, exchanges the trousers for loose slacks or plus-fours, the spiked boots for lighter shoes and is ready for the evening, for except for gala celebrations, the evening gown is seldom worn at the winter resorts. Slacks are of navy blue, white or the familiar light-gray flannel but plus-fours may be of gay plaids or plain colors. Mme. Schiaparelli is making loose knickerbockers which reach nearly to the ankle of bright colored corduroy—buttercup yellow, pink or bright blue. An added luxury is the "winter sports cape" designed by Captain Molyneux which is useful if one ventures out of doors in the evening. This is of heavy blue tweed (of the shade which used to be known as "electric blue") lined with deep red velvet.

Winter sport costumes are fast becoming an important item of the winter wardrobe even for the stay-at-homes for they are being worn more and more in the country. Crossing the Channel, the other day, I counted seven women in ski costumes worn with a long fur coat or cape and I must say, that shivering as I was in the icy winds, I envied these women their warm trousers and heavy stockings and boots—ideal, it seemed to me, for winter traveling.

Knitted costumes are being worn more than ever before for town as well as country. The latest models of Mme. Anny Blatt are truly remarkable examples of what can be done with two long, wooden needles. Tailored suits with skirt knitted in slightly flaring panels and smartly cut jackets worn with bright-colored sweaters of Shetland wool, knitted or crocheted, with perky little hats, scarves, gloves and stockings to match, make an extremely practical costume for the school or college girl and are also worn by the older woman under a coat of fur or tweed. Mme. Blatt is also making long, swagger coats of knitted material which she cuts exactly as if it were tweed. Mme. Blatt has also brought the art of crochet to what would seem its highest peak in the lovely evening gown of soft Parma Violet wool, of which I am sending you a photograph.

Dorvyne Studio

While Many of the Trains Leaving Paris Stations Are Crowded With Fur-Coated Voyagers Carrying Skis and Ice-Picks and Bound for the Snowy Slopes of Switzerland or the Austrian Tyrol, Other Trains Speed South to the Riviera. A Peep Into the Luggage Belonging to the Feminine Passengers on the Latter Would Very Likely Reveal Such Costumes as Those Pictured Above. Left—Tailored Suit of Black Wool, Its Jacket Embroidered With Gold Palm Leaves, Worn With Peaked Hat of Short, Uncurled Ostrich Tips. Both Designed by Mme. Schiaparelli. Center—Jacket and Hat of the New Black and White Bombay Lamb, Which Is the Great Success of the Season. From Revillon Freres. Right—Evening Gown Entirely of Crochet in Parma Violet Wool, With Belt of Gold Leather and Amethyst Stones. Designed by Annie Blatt

Interpreter of Hawaiian Folklore and Dancé

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the staid lecture platform of the Boston Public Library resounds to the striking of the Hawaiian calabash and vibrates to the rhythm of the hula, it can mean only one thing—that the famous dance of the Island people is capable of interpretation far removed from that which is usually associated with it.

What the hula really is to the Polynesian, how it originated as a "tabu" or "sacred" ritual of the primitive religion, furnished one enterprising woman with a subject for research and cultural activity enough to occupy her full time and that of several co-workers. Mrs. Dorothy Kaholomoana Campbell, a native of Waikiki, of English and Hawaiian parentage, is the dancer and lecturer whose hula program is highly acceptable to public libraries and schools. She is just terminating a series of such programs in the United States, and will shortly return to her "Betty Lei Hula Studio" at Waikiki, Honolulu. Her performances have been given this winter in conjunction with lectures by Walter W. Allerton, well known world traveler and lecturer on the Far East.

Interested in Hawaiian History

Suddenly and unexpectedly faced with the need of shouldering the financial responsibility of a growing son and daughter, Mrs. Campbell, who had always been keenly interested in the folklore of her native island, determined to educate herself thoroughly in all available details of its history and meaning so that she might be qualified to disseminate this little known culture which there has been no written language to perpetuate. While her children were in school, she took as many courses as she could at the University of Hawaii. She studied history and art and other subjects involved in this undertaking. She delved into the files of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu. And piece by piece she reconstructed the temple dances and ceremonies of olden days, so that she could perform them with their full historical significance.

For the past ten years she has, through her work in her Hawaiian studio and its branches in California, done much to correct the misconception which has prevailed for so long of the hula as a commercialized cabaret wiggle, as the kind of dance which self-respecting Hawaiians refuse to watch and refuse to let their children see. Among her pupils are a number of children whose parents are missionaries. The teachers in the public schools of Honolulu say they can always tell the Betty Lei Studio pupils because of their poise and good enunciation. The dance as it is taught there, says Mrs. Campbell, is built on the rhythm of language quite as much as that of the body, and the facial expression and hand movement perform most of the acting, the swaying being merely a form of accompaniment. The legend which the dances illustrate are repeated in English verse.

Restored Ancient Dances

At the coronation of King Kalakaua in 1883, it is recorded, no fewer than 262 hulas were danced in the pavilion now used as a bandstand in Iolani Palace grounds, at Honolulu. Mrs. Campbell has restored, with their original words and musical accompaniments, many of these dances, at one time not permitted outside the temple and taught only to specially trained performers by the priests.

Taking the ancient form of the dance, or interpretative hula, in which the dancer tells a connected story with the hands, the teacher gives the English equivalent of the words, trains the pupil in the correct gesture, and then teaches the Hawaiian translation. The words of one of the dances described in a booklet, entitled, "The Hula," by Dorothy Kaholomoana Campbell and Charles Edward Hogue, are given in the English version as:

I love the cliff Kauiki
Facing the ocean
Just like a bird.
It looks like a wreath on Kauiki.
It is the rainbow
Arching over the ocean.
The falling rain on Kauiki
Sparkles
Like the stars in heaven
There at night.
Therefore, thus ends my story
With my affection for this cliff of Kauiki
Facing the ocean.

This is the "He Aloha No Kauiki," in which the dancer's hands and feet "fly like a bird," shape the wreath or lei, arch themselves like the rainbow, imitate falling rain and the twinkling of the stars.

There are the "E, Liliu, E," in honor of Queen Liliuokalani, famous musician and composer of "Aloha Oe" ("Farewell to Thee"); the minuet-like "Hula Ala'a-papa"; the "Hula Ki'i," or dance of the marionettes; the classical "Hula Niau Kani" and many, many others. The "Hula Ili-Ili," danced by the "Olapa" (younger performers upon whom falls the duty of most of the gesture), is accompanied by the rhythm of pebble castanets. The words describe sylvan beauty, the songs of birds and the music of the Kahuli (tree-shells), to which the Hawaiians attribute a cricket-like chirp.

In addition to verse, music and dance forms, it was necessary to learn the various instruments, such as the pahu-hula or wooden drum with sharkskin head laced on by coconut fibre; the uli-uli or gourd rattle, the Ka-eke-eke or pipe-organ of bamboo, the pu-niu or coconut shell drum, the pu or conch shell trumpet.

Mrs. Campbell's costume is usually made of ribbons cut in the form of ti-leaves. She has been highly commended by the critics for the educational and cultural value of her work, which has contributed such a service to her mother's race and at the same time, furnished her with a most interesting vocation.

PEARL STRACHAN

Dorothy Kaholomoana Campbell, a Native of Waikiki, of English and Hawaiian Parentage, Who Interprets Folklore and Ancient Hula Dances of Her Native Land

A Reason for Table Manners

Explaining Why Enlists the Child's Co-operation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Will you tell me a lot of whys?" The little boy's eager face was upturned trustingly to his aunt, who repressed a smile as she saw that his question was serious to him.

"Yes, dear, I will tell you anything I can," she replied.

"Why must I move my soup spoon away from me, why mustn't I eat my bread all in one big piece, and why isn't it all right to tip up my cereal dish when I want to get all the milk and sugar that's left? Mother and daddy say I must do things because it's table manners, but why are some things manners and not other things?"

"Let's take one question at a time," said the aunt. "First about the soup spoon. If you were moving that spoon toward you and did it too fast or the spoon was too full and the hot soup spilled, where would it go?"

"On me," said the little boy after a moment's thought. "It would spoil my suit."

"Now suppose you butter your bread all over, then take it up in your hand to get it to your mouth, like this." The aunt went through the motions as she talked. "Now you take a big bite of the bread and butter. Where does some of the butter and some of the crumbly bread go?"

"Sometimes it goes on me," was the hesitating reply.

"Yes, it goes on your fingers, over your mouth, your cheeks and perhaps on your nose!" said the aunt, making a funny face.

"I see what you mean!" cried the child with a pleased smile. "Table manners are cleaner than the other kind and they don't spill. And if I tip my cereal dish the milk might run out on the tablecloth or me."

"And scraping the dish might make a horrid noise and look as if you were a greedy boy instead of a very polite little gentleman," continued the aunt.

"I didn't know there was a reason for manners," said the child. "I thought they were things mothers and daddies made you do."

"Good manners of all kinds are the nicest way, the cleanest and kindest way of doing things," said the aunt. "We learn table manners so that we may know how to eat in the quietest, cleanest and most courteous way without spilling or spoiling our food and clothes. Then we enjoy our meals and other people enjoy us."

Learning good manners by rote is as old-fashioned and obsolete a method as discarded ways of teaching reading and writing. Neither will mere commands or force help in training a child in this particular field of development, and persuasion depends for its success on the child and his attitude toward the parent and the situation. Perhaps of all methods, simple and clear explanation will secure the greatest attention of little boys and girls and enlist their co-operation. The best manners spring from within; they are not to be put on outwardly, applied only when needed on state occasions, but they are the result, the climax, of a kind and thoughtful wish to consider other people, a courtesy that comes from the heart, and should thus be taught to boys and girls.

The children's interest in manners may be aroused more quickly and lastingly if reasons are given for all the little points of courtesy, for the way we do one thing and not another, the motive behind the act of such simple things as drinking slowly, putting only small portions in the mouth, not talking while eating, asking for food to be passed instead of reaching for it, and using utensils instead of fingers. These manners, so natural and an old story to an adult, are new and somewhat awkward to a child, but they may be made interesting and enjoyable by a little ingenuity and honest, clear explanation. A survey of table manners from olden times to the present and a study of the different customs of people in various lands will give both children and parents a broader view and a truer understanding of all good manners.

L. L. R.

Recipes for the Doughnut Fan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNLESS you are a doughnut fan, you probably have no idea how many varieties of doughnuts there are. The crisp, crumbling molasses doughnut, usually twisted, is particularly good with cider or ice-cold fruit punch and is just right to serve at an informal affair where light refreshments are desired. The dainty chocolate doughnut may be served in place of cake and is delicious with ice cream.

One of the most important rules for making doughnuts tender, crisp and crumbling, as they should be, is to have the dough just soft enough to handle; too much flour will make them tough and stiff. The fat in which they are fried should be just hot enough to color a cube of bread a rich golden brown in one minute. When they are done they should be drained on crumpled brown paper to rid them of any surplus fat, stood in rows on their plump sides to cool, then put away in a stone jar or a tin box with a tightly fitting cover.

Molasses Doughnuts

Mix
1 cup molasses and
1 cup sour milk together and add
1 teaspoon soda to it. Then stir in
1 beaten egg and
1 teaspoon melted butter. Sift
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger and just enough flour to roll and add it to batter. Roll out carefully and cut in long narrow strips with a knife, fold in the middle, twist and fry.

Corn Meal Doughnuts

Cook
1½ cups fine white corn meal with
¾ cup milk which has been scalded in the double boiler for 10 minutes.
Add
¼ cup shortening and
¾ cup sugar. Sift together
1¼ cups (approximately) white flour,
1 teaspoon cinnamon and
2 teaspoons baking powder and add to first mixture. Then stir in
2 well beaten eggs. Roll out carefully, cut with a doughnut cutter and fry in hot fat. When done sprinkle with powdered sugar and serve hot or cold. Doughnuts heated in a paper bag in a hot oven, then sugared by shaking them about in the bag with a spoonful of granulated sugar, are just as good as when freshly fried.

Chocolate Doughnuts

Cream
¼ cup shortening, add
1¼ cups sugar gradually,
2 eggs well beaten and
2 squares chocolate, melted. Stir in
1 cup sour milk. Sift flour with
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon soda and
½ teaspoon salt and add. Flavor with
1½ teaspoons vanilla. Measure out 3 cups flour first and add the cinnamon, soda and salt to this, then stir in as much more as necessary. In this way you cannot possibly get it too stiff. Roll, cut and fry as usual.

Raisin Doughnuts

Cook
1 cup raisins until done, or about 10 minutes, with
1 cup water and let cool. Beat
3 eggs well and add
1½ cups sugar and beat well. Add the raisins and use the water the raisins were cooked in and enough milk to make
1 cup and add to the eggs, sugar and raisins. Sift twice
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking power
3 teaspoons nutmeg or cinnamon. Then add to the sugar, eggs, milk and raisins. Put on board and knead until thick. Add more flour if needed and as dough is kneaded. Roll out to about ¼ inch in thickness and cut out. Fry in deep fat. Sugar them if desired. Plain doughnuts may be made by omitting the raisins, and using the same ingredients.

Mrs. L. C.

Through the Editor's Window

For Unity—But With 'Diversities of Operations'

By Mellicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Women must be generous to one another, and in generosity there is no place for that unconscious superiority which women so often display toward one another." These are words of Lena Madesin Phillips quoted by our own Marjorie Shuler in an article on Where Women's Work Begins, published Jan. 6 in The Wide Horizon on the Editorial Page. And elsewhere in the article is this statement: "Until individual women learn mutual respect for and understanding of one another they cannot work whole-heartedly and successfully for more remote objectives." The "more remote objectives" referred to are such causes as world peace and a fairer chance for women in the labor market.

While thoroughly in accord with the above statements, I do not for a moment support the amazingly prevalent idea that women to be true and fine must express sex solidarity on all important questions. I see no reason why all women should be expected to think alike any more than that all men should think alike. Indicting women as disloyal to their sex because they are on opposing sides as to the means of bringing about objectives (and it is done) is, to my mind, not only unenlightened but actually undemocratic. It is logical that individuals express liberty of opinion concerning human affairs; and while it would of course be more effectual if everyone were able to see and support the "right" side, there is certainly no more reason, to my mind, for demanding that all women do so than for demanding that all men do so—and we don't count it failure and disloyalty in the case of the men.

* * *

However I hope (and think) that the three women quoted by Miss Shuler — Anna Steese Richardson, Charl Williams, and Lena Madesin Phillips—are not founding their remarks on the premise that "unity" among women means that women should think and act alike. We need the diverse viewpoints of women, due to their diverse experiences and gifts, just as we need the diverse viewpoints of men, if we are to face and solve important social and political questions.

What we also need, though, in addition to women's honestly formed individual viewpoints, is a drastic elimination of what Mrs. Richardson calls "their personal ambition for praise and prestige" and of what Miss Phillips calls "that unconscious superiority which women so often display toward one another." It is essential that women of one walk of life take more interest in those of another walk of life, if we are to broaden and enrich our individual viewpoints. The "home" woman must look beyond her castle walls and study to understand the needs of the business woman; the business woman must broaden her interests to include the needs of the factory girl and the girl in domestic service. This is not "thinking alike"—in fact we may not take identical points of view concerning the needs as we understand them; it is merely widening our horizons so that we may think at all, and thinking, do so more intelligently. For it seems to me that the three thoughtful leaders Miss Shuler quoted all in one way or another infer the same thing concerning us: Women are likely to be insular, provincial. The rift between the home woman and the business woman, between the woman in domestic service and the factory woman, is not only largely due to each group's all too often looking down their noses at every other group but (if I may mix figures a bit) due to their not looking beyond their noses at all.

* * *

We all know that looking down one's nose, feeling smug, self-satisfied or superior over others, whether consciously or unconsciously, largely results from self-centeredness and ignorance. The first, we are aware, can be changed only by definite work upon one's attitude of mind, replacing smugness with humility, self-satisfaction with a recognition of the right of all our fellow men to our unflagging, intelligent, loving interest. The second, ignorance, is naturally remedied following such a change of viewpoint; and the remedy, an enlightened self-informing, does its part further to establish and deepen this changed viewpoint. Do we not owe to ourselves, as well as to men and women generally, this widening of our horizons and enriching of our hearts and minds?

It is natural for women to see eye to eye on the fundamental need of working for such causes as peace, social security, broader education, better housing and better community conditions. Throughout history they have been especially affected by any progress made along these lines. It is important to realize also that, as individuals, women should be expected to see various ways of working toward these goals, just as men do. This kind of "disunity" is, to my mind, natural in a human life that has not achieved the status of the absolute. It should not, indeed, be classed as lack of unity.

We do need to express greater unity; but we need to express it rather in a genuineness of purpose, a readiness to work for open-minded understanding, a willingness to purge our thinking of personal greed for praise and prestige, and a generous appreciation of progress made by other women. If this is the sort of "union" meant, I stand unitedly with Charl Williams in saying, "Harmony among women and greater understanding that in union there is strength are greatly needed."

("Diversities of Operations" quoted in the title is from I Cor. 12.)

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The Home Forum

The Road to Riga

THERE is an unreality about new scenes. The sun was warm on the blue sea and it looked like any other body of water the world over, now that Finland was gone astern. There were no birds, no fish, to be seen; but with the passing hours some tiny rocky islets appeared, one of them with a lighthouse, and an Estonian called these by name familiarly.

"Once I lived for two years on that island, tending the lighthouse." No, he had not been dull. He had spent much time fishing. We leaned over the stern and talked of Estonia, of its people and language and of the ancient town of Tallinn; and slowly a flat coast crept out of the distance ahead and took shape around us.

The passengers filled the quay in a great flood, and I lingered at the rear with my bicycle while they filtered through the gates past the immigration-control officers. At last it was my turn and I offered my passport. A fair young man glanced at it with wooden indifference and pushed it aside as an unclean thing. "What comes next?" I asked in German. "*Kein visa*," he said shortly. "But there is a visa and a dear one," I replied and showed it to him. He stamped it with a rubber stamp, still without a change of expression. Eventually I was free.

There was Tallinn before me, an old walled city, its gates guarded by a stout round tower, and its narrow streets museums of antiquity. A church with a tall spire stood beside the street, and by its door was carved a strange skeleton figure. Old gateways showed at unexpected angles, giving glimpses of the new city; and then I emerged into it, wide streets of cubist buildings and rushing motors. I could see no signposts, no policemen, so I turned to a group of taximen and asked them in German the way to Riga. They shook their heads uncomprehendingly. I tried them in Russian, and one at least understood. On a tiny tourist plan of Estonia he indicated the road to "Pernau, Riga," he said. I thanked them and rode away.

* * *

THE MAGNIFICENT CONCRETE road lasted barely a mile, and then gave way to an ancient cobbled track. I had stopped to pump up my tires when a bicycle rattled up behind me, and the rider stopped and spoke to me. He was a dark young man with a large red nose and kindly eyes, and he addressed me successively in Estish, Esperanto and Russian, and we settled down finally to bad German and took the road together. He was a market gardener now, a Jew born in Petersburg and educated in Helsingfors, a simple soul with a knowledge of many languages. Twice a week he bicycled into Tallinn, fifteen miles each way, with a basketful of tomatoes or flowers for the tourist hotels. The Russian revolution had meant financial ruin to his family; but he seemed happy, a married man, a stamp collector, an Esperantist with the mystical internationalism of speakers of the tongue. We rode together through a flat land of little wooden farmhouses and meadows, where the green hay was drying on ridged racks, over slow rivers choked with yellow-flowering water-lilies and between untidy road edges where grazed tethered cows of many colors. And my companion talked of the prices of food and of the long winters and of Tchaikovsky who had passed his summers in one of these villages. Would I not come and spend a few weeks at his house before going on? But perhaps I might come again next year to Estonia to stay with them? His dark eyes looked almost tearful at the thought that I should spend that night in the woods where I might be cold. We came to the parting of the roads; he wrote his name in my notebook with a flourished hand, and I rode on alone.

* * *

THE NEXT MORNING I came into Pernau. Low plastered houses bordered the terrible cobbled street; and at a cross road a gray-uniformed policeman stood, rigid and perspiring, waving on a slow moving farm wagon while, with outstretched arm, he held back the non-existent traffic of the other street. On the benches of a park in front of a church some people were sitting in the shade, eating ice cream, and young folk were playing good tennis between the houses. Then I was out of town again upon a ghastly road that ran parallel to the shallow brown Gulf of Riga. On the one side were little farms with sparse crops on their poor sandy fields, on the other were the yet poorer houses of the fishing folk. But the pines were beautiful, clothing the undulating dunes with red trunks and blue-green needles; and once a great black woodpecker with a scarlet crest flapped up to hammer on a dying tree.

Toward evening I came to the frontier of Latvia and a taller fairer people whose language I seemed almost able to understand. Up the Dnieper and down the Western Dvina these fair people had come from the eastern steppe, bringing their language of the Sanscrit group as a strange interruption to the Finnish tongues of the Baltic. That night—if one can call night a twilight that passed imperceptibly from sunset into dawn—I slept in a dry bog where, in the morning, the tremendous voice of a stork blared unseen in the wood beside me.

I rode on past women and little girls who sat on stumps, reading their newspapers while they pastured their flocks of white-polled black sheep in the clearings of the forest. The road ran out often in loose sand that had never known reinforcement, and the horses, returning with the milk cans from the creamery, floundered in the bottomless pits. Occasionally there was a larger farm, well-built and stocked and with German names on the wagons, the home farms of the German "barons," brick houses and well-planned gardens and herds of good red cows being driven out to the pasture. Strangely different were the houses of the people, farmsteads of logs, low thatched houses surrounding a bare square of yard, a windowless livingroom in which the family sat eating around an open hearth, chimneyless, with no furniture but sections of log for seats. Yet the people were in no way dwarfed by their surroundings. Here came the farmwife, barefoot and barelegged, striding in from the fields with the erect grace of an athlete, a bundle of sticks on her shoulder; her gray eyes were intelligent and friendly as she listened to my fumbling request in guidebook Lettish for a liter of milk. Her many children played in the dust, and at the deep wood-lined well a lad drew water for the cattle with a long creaking shadoof.

* * *

THE HEAT OF the day rose, and the haymakers gathered in the oases of shade under the trees to eat their dinner and to sleep. Along the road came slow wagons, horses nodding drowsily under their high Russian shaftbows, the carters slumbering precariously on the single board of the wagon bed. Unexpectedly a motor came swishing around a corner in a cloud of dust, and I realized that I had not seen a car in nearly a hundred miles. There ahead was the true north road, smooth and tarred, undulating black over a flattish country, between pine forests where caravans of dusky gypsies were encamped, and little farms and great old wayside inns. A brown winged blue roller as large as a dove flew up the road and alighted on a wire, his breast peacock blue, and hooted a cuckoo-like monosyllable. The farms gave way to sandhills and pines, and then the long road of granite setts came out to welcome me. I had a distant view of spires and domes, the gilded domes of the orthodox church. There was the ancient tangle of the Hanse town, the parks and monuments and public buildings of the modern, the Germans, Russians and Jews of the northern Baltic; and then the great slow river by which the Latvians had come into their own land and by which the Varangians had returned to the creation of Russia.

J. S. ERSKINE

The Island

WE PASSED an island in the early dawn.
Thin veils of mist rose from the tropic sea.
The waters gleamed with emerald and blue—
Color of bluebells and the first leaf of a tree.
Three longtails wove a pattern as they flew.
Far, far below we saw a great fish glide.
Shining like silver, swift as sight,
He moved a moment in the ship's deep tide,
Turned and was gone within the liquid light.
We passed an island in the early dawn,
We passed an island, and we saw the trees
Reach down like some enchanted lawn
To touch the beauty of the waiting seas.
The ship, the island, and the summer day
Were caught within the fragments of a shell—
Pearled, luminous, and murmuring deep.
We stood and watched as those who do not sleep,
Yet waking, dream, so that one moment grows
And dims the past and hides what is to be—

We saw one island rising from the sea.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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STILL-LIFE OF FLOWERS, *by Jan Brueghel* (c. 1569-1642)

JAN BRUEGHEL was the son of that Flemish master, Pieter Brueghel. A close friend of Peter Paul Rubens, he was nicknamed "Velvet," for the quality of the textures he painted.

Still-life, as an end-in-itself, had not been in common practice among earlier Flemish painters; or, for that matter, among painters of any country. This decorative subject, when it is made a specialty, seems to imply that the artist is indifferent to those human, or historical, or sacred themes which have held the continued interest of masters. Flowers, to be sure, have been painted in all ages; but generally as an adjunct, a secondary theme. Still-life, treated in the specialized manner of Jan Brueghel, has continued to be popular among painters to this day.

Jan Brueghel's "Still-Life," in the Detroit Institute of Arts, is typical in flowery abundance of the decorative painting of his day. The blossoms are painted with their peculiar characteristics; but they are also assembled in a mobile, graceful, unified design.

Zlaté pravidlo

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZLATÉ pravidlo, tak často citované jako vůdčí zásada správného jednání, jest udané v Matoušově podání Ježíšova kázání na hoře v těchto slovech (7:12): "Protož všecko, jakž byste chtěli, aby vám lidé činili, tak i vy čiňte jim; toť zajisté jest zákon i proroci". Ježíšovo odvolání na "zákon i proroky" ukazuje jasně, že uznával původ tohoto pravidla jako část Mojžíšova zákona a učení proroků.

Ve dvacáté druhé kapitole Matoušova evangelia jest podána zpráva o zákonníku, který se pokoušel chytiti Ježíše do léčky otázkou: "Mistře, které jest přikázání veliké v zákoně?" Cituje ze starých písem, se kterými byl tak obeznámen, Ježíš řekl: "Milovati budeš Pána Boha svého z celého srdce svého, a ze vší duše své, a ze vší mysli své," provázeje to prohlášením: "To jest první a veliké přikázání. Druhé pak jest podobné tomu: Milovati budeš bližního svého jako sebe samého".

Mary Baker Eddy, objevitelka a zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, často poukazuje na Zlaté pravidlo a krátce vyjadřuje správné stanovisko těmito slovy ze "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 518): "Bohatí duchem pomáhají chudým v jednom velikém bratrství, všichni majíce tentýž Princip čili Otce; a požehnaný jest ten člověk, který vidí potřebu svého bratra a naplní ji, hledaje své vlastní dobro v dobru druhého".

Nezdá se vždy snadným uposlechnouti Zlatého pravidla, neboť smrtelná mysl třeba argumentuje, že jest člověku zbytečno sejíti se své cesty, aby sloužil bližním. Poddávaje se sobectví neb falešnému pojmu o sobě samém, argumentuje třeba takto: "Nemám kdy, abych učinil to neb ono pro svého bližního," nebo: "Nemohu si toho dovoliti," nebo: "Nechť tak neb onak, není to mou věcí". Nechť je falešný argument jakýkoliv, měli bychom mu čeliti okamžitým popřením, vědouce, že můžeme pro jiné vykonati vše, k čemu nás láska vede.

"Avšak já nemám příležitosti sloužiti svému bližnímu", řekne někdo, jehož poměry zdají se býti stísněné a omezené. Takový člověk nechť ohlédne se kolem zrakem vidoucím a nalezne mnoho prospěšných věcí, které může vykonati. Hned z rána může přivětivě pozdraviti ty, kteří připravují snídaní; a dobrotivé slovo povzbuzení členům rodiny, než ráno odejde, usnadní jim podivuhodně jejich denní povinnosti. Na cestě do kanceláře neb obchodu může třeba vyměniti leckterou zdvořilost se spolucestujícími. Potom může snad trochu pomoci novému zaměstnanci tím, že mu ukáže, jak má konati svou práci snáze a dovedněji. A tak dále po celý den nalezne mnoho příležitostí posloužiti bližnímu.

Šťastné výsledky použití Zlatého pravidla v denních záležitostech ukazuje následující příhoda, jež byla pisateli nedávno vypravována. Poměry znemožnily kterési rodině dodržovati splátky při koupi malého obydlí. Bylo tudíž ujednáno, že zůstanou na místě po jistou dobu, s tím, že nezpůsobí mimořádných soudních výloh, až přijde čas vykliditi usedlost. Rodina měla se odstěhovati prostředkem léta; zdálo se tudíž téměř bezúčelným zřizovati zahradu nebo sázeti květiny a keře. Od krátké doby však, kdy se oni lidé počali zajímati o Křesťanskou Vědu, rozvíjela se v nich myšlenka Zlatého pravidla. Rozmlouvali mezi sebou o té záležitosti a došli k rozhodnutí, že nejen zřídí zahradu, ale že též nasázejí květin a keřů, aby učinili místo tak vábným a krásným jak mohou, a tak pomohli majiteli prodati usedlost. Členové oné rodiny vyjádřili mnoho skutečné radosti v krásе a pořádku, které zavládly v důsledku jejich rozhodnutí.

Když se přiblížil ustanovený čas, navštívil držitel smlouvy rodinu, aby podepsali nutné papíry, které připravil. Když spatřil láskyplnou péči, kterou rodina věnovala dvorku a zahradě, byl tak dojat takto projevenou nesobeckostí, že místo, aby podal papíry, které přinesl s sebou, k podpisu, sepsal jinou smlouvu, podle které si rodina mohla ponechati svoje malé obydlí za podmínek, jež vyhovovali všem. Tak používajíce láskyplné Zlatého pravidla, shledali, že jim to přineslo nesmírné požehnání.

V "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (První Církev Krista, Vědce, a Různé) píše Mrs. Eddy (str. 5): "První přikázání židovského Desatera 'Nebudeš míti bohů jiných přede mnou' a Zlaté pravidlo jest vševe-všem v Křesťanské Vědě". Ponecháme-li Bohu, dobru, aby řídil každou naši myšlenku, nebude se nám déle zdáti břemenem sloužiti našim bližním, ale nalezneme takovou radost v tomto sloužení, že budeme vítati každou příležitost k provádění Zlatého pravidla.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Where the Midsummer Sun Never Sets

TO THOSE at least who have been used to living where every foot of land is some man's property, the unowned wilderness invites possession. Unpeopled hills and valleys, virgin meadow land, sites that command a world, and sheltered glades that promise refuge from it: each in its way suggests the thought of living there, and kindles the imagination to what each different environment and man would make of one another. . . .

I might, in looking for a building site, have found a vacant spot within the settlement but that I feared to encroach upon the privacy and rights to view of others as, by the placing of the native houses, such rights appeared to have been recognized. Moreover, I had hoped to be an observer in Greenland rather than one observed, and naturally preferred looking down upon others to being looked down upon. I chose the elevated battlefield; and with what judgment I possessed I picked out a site at best less in the path of hurtling rocks than others. It proved to be a fortunate if not a safe location. But aside from its exposure to bombardment the place was perfectly suited to my needs. Lying uphill from the settlement, it was enough removed from other house sites to promise privacy, and yet so reasonably situated as to offer no suggestion that seclusion had been sought for. My window, like all windows of the settlement, would face the view; yet in the foreground of *my* view would be the settlement itself with all the action of its daily outdoor life enlivening its stage. Outdoors!—I was to learn what that could mean to man.

How, living there, partaking of the conditions of the Northern life, watching it from my window, I came to feel—as though for the first time in my life—the beauty of the world! How much to those reared there that scene, that segment of the world's horizon which appeared between the inclosing headlands of the crescent bay, that stretch of sea, those mountains—how much of all the people's lives, of all life's incidents and moods, hung on the changeful aspects of that changeless world! There in the North they watched the seasons, the going and coming of the day and night, the rising and the setting of the summer sun and of the winter moon, the tides, the weather, rain and snow, and ice; they read in these the order of the day's activities—each day of all the years and lifetimes of the generations of Igdlorssuit. . . .

Goethe writes of an environment so perfectly contrived of beauty that youth reared there attained a loveliness of soul that one could never meet with in the outside world. What of the beauty of the Greenland world? Not palaces, parks, statuary, wallpaper, rugs, hangings, music, and pictures, all that rehash of man's experience which he terms art, but the fountainhead of all that is beautiful in art and man, the virgin universe. How must that presence day and night have worked upon the souls of these poor people!

It is summer, as I stand there on my house site, and the broad water of the sound lies blue and calm. Icebergs float here and there; they have the bulk of mountains and a livid translucence far more tender than the most lovely of pale flowers. Eight miles across the sound—much nearer to the unaccustomed eye—is the mountainous island of Upernivik, its steep wall cleft by glaciated valleys. The glaciers are like curving highways of pale jade leading from summer at the water's edge to the eternal winter of the lofty inland ice. Beyond the northern promontory of Upernivik opens a far receding vista of blue ranges rising from the sea to snow-tipped summits. That is the glamorous region of Umiamako; its waters are a wilderness of ice throughout the year. . . . Against this distant mountain vista stands the Gothic mass of Karrat Island; and, terminating it, the large island of Kakertarssuak with its Fujiyama of five thousand feet. Past Kakertarssuak the land again recedes beyond a maze of mountain-rimmed fiords; then with the foreshortened coast of Svartenhuk Peninsula it draws swiftly near again, to lose itself to view beyond the northern headland of Igdlorssuit Bay. The sky is golden where the mountains meet it, and on the mountains, sea and ice the golden sunset light of the midsummer sun never sets.—ROCKWELL KENT, in "Salamina." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Thackeray Becomes Mr. Sackville

AS A reader and lover of all that Thackeray has written and published, as well as a personal friend, I will relate briefly something of his literary habits as I can recall them. It is now nearly twenty years since I first saw him and came to know him familiarly in London. I was very much in earnest to have him come to America, and read his series of lectures on "The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century," and when I talked the matter over with some of his friends at the little Garrick Club, they all said he could never be induced to leave London long enough for such an expedition. Next morning, after this talk at the Garrick, the elderly damsel of all work announced to me, as I was taking breakfast at my lodgings, that Mr. *Sackville* had called to see me, and was then waiting below. Very soon I heard a heavy tread on the stairs, and then entered a tall, white-haired stranger, who held out his hand, bowed profoundly, and with a most comical expression announced himself as Mr. Sackville. Recognizing at once the face from published portraits, I knew that my visitor was none other than Thackeray himself, who, having heard the servant give the wrong name, determined to assume it on this occasion. For years afterwards, when he would drop in unexpectedly, both at home and abroad, he delighted to call himself Mr. Sackville, until a certain Milesian waiter at the Tremont House addressed him as Mr. Thack*uary*, when he adopted that name in preference to the other. . . .

As he wrote from month to month, and liked to put off the inevitable chapters till the last moment, he was often in great tribulation. I happened to be one of a large company whom he had invited to a six-o'clock dinner at Greenwich one summer afternoon, several years ago. We were all to go down from London, assemble in a particular room at the hotel, where he was to meet us at six o'clock, *sharp*. Accordingly we took steamer and gathered ourselves together in the reception-room at the appointed time. When the clock struck six, our host had not fulfilled his part of the contract. His burly figure was yet wanting among the company assembled. As the guests were nearly all strangers to each other, and as there was no one present to introduce us, a profound silence fell upon the room, and we anxiously looked out of the windows, hoping every moment that Thackeray would arrive. This untoward state of things went on for one hour, still no Thackeray and no dinner. English reticence would not allow any remark as to the absence of our host. Everybody felt serious and a gloom fell upon the assembled party. Still no Thackeray. The landlord, the butler, and the waiters rushed in and out of the room, shrieking for the master of the feast, who as yet had not arrived. It was confidentially whispered by a fat gentleman, with a hungry look, that the dinner was utterly spoiled twenty minutes ago, when we heard a merry shout in the entry and Thackeray bounced into the room. He had not changed his morning dress, and ink was still visible upon his fingers. Clapping his hands and pirouetting briskly on one leg, he cried out, "Thank Heaven, the last sheet of The Virginians has just gone to the printer." He made no apology for his late appearance, introduced nobody, shook hands heartily with everybody, and begged us all to be seated as quickly as possible. His exquisite delight at completing his book swept away every other feeling, and we all shared his pleasure, albeit the dinner was overdone throughout.—From "Yesterdays With Authors," by JAMES T. FIELDS.

Eavesdropping

A FLOCK
of late bluebirds
frolicked in underbrush
of gold and scarlet, not knowing
I watched!

IRENE STANLEY

The Golden Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Golden Rule, so often quoted as a guide to right conduct, is stated in Matthew's account of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount in these words (7:12): "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Jesus' reference to "the law and the prophets" shows clearly that he recognized the origin of this rule as a part of the Mosaic law and the teachings of the prophets.

In the twenty-second chapter of Matthew's Gospel is given the account of a lawyer who tried to entrap Jesus with the question, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" Quoting from the ancient writings with which he was so familiar, Jesus said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," following this with the declaration: "This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, frequently refers to the Golden Rule, and sums up the right attitude in these words from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

Not always does it seem easy to obey the Golden Rule, for mortal mind may argue that it is useless for one to go out of his way to serve his neighbor. Yielding to selfishness, or the false sense of self, one may argue thus: "I have not the time to do this or that for my neighbor," or, "I cannot afford to do it," or, "It is none of my business, anyway." Whatever the false argument put forth, it should be met by a prompt denial, knowing that one can do whatsoever love leads one to do for others.

"But I have no opportunities to serve my neighbor," says one whose environment seems cramped and limited. Let such a one look about him with a seeing eye and he will find many helpful things he can do. Beginning early in the day he can give a cheerful greeting to those who prepare the morning meal; and a kindly word of encouragement to members of the family before he leaves in the morning will help wonderfully to make their day's duties lighter. On the way to the office or shop he may perhaps express many a courtesy toward fellow commuters. Then again, a little assistance may show a new employee how to do his work more easily and skillfully. And so on throughout the day there will be found many opportunities to serve his neighbor.

The happy results of applying the Golden Rule in everyday affairs is illustrated in the following incident recently related to the writer. Circumstances had made it impossible for a family to keep up their payments for the purchase of a small dwelling. It was therefore arranged that they should remain in the place for a time, with the understanding that they were to cause no extra legal expenses when the time came to vacate the property. The family were to leave the place in mid-summer; so it seemed almost useless for them to put in a garden, or to plant flowers and shrubs. Since they had recently become interested in Christian Science, however, the thought of the Golden Rule was unfolding to them. Discussing the matter among themselves, they reached the decision not only to put in a garden, but to plant flowers and shrubs to make the place as attractive and beautiful as they could, thus helping the owner to dispose of the property. Much real joy was expressed by the members of the family in the beauty and order which prevailed as a result of their decision.

When the appointed time approached, the holder of the contract called upon the family to get their signatures to the necessary papers which he had prepared. When he saw the loving care which had been bestowed upon the yard and garden, he was so impressed with the unselfishness manifested that, instead of having the papers signed which he had brought with him, he made out others setting forth an agreement whereby the family retained their little dwelling on terms which were satisfactory to all. Thus, in lovingly applying the Golden Rule they found themselves greatly blessed beyond measure.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 5), "The First Commandment of the Hebrew Decalogue, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' and the Golden Rule are the all-in-all of Christian Science." As we let God, good, govern our every thought, we shall no longer think it a burden to serve our fellow men, but shall find such joy in so doing that we shall welcome every opportunity to practise the Golden Rule.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

Indian Woman

YOUR window is the sky;
Your wall the far horizon line.
Your oneness with the hills and fields
I cannot find in city streets.
You carry water in a jar
While I carry money in a purse.
Is it because your feet are bare
You tread with such solemnity?
Do you feel within the ground
That hidden warmth which wakes the corn?

—MARGARET LORING THOMAS, in *Voices*.

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WPA Marchers Plan Camp On Potomac River

Ready for an All-Winter Stay If Early Pleas Fail of Results

Group Off Jan. 14

More Than $900 Collected for Travel Expenses to Washington

Erection of a WPA village on the banks of the Potomac River over the week end may occur should Congressmen turn a deaf ear to the demands of protesting relief workers who will visit them Friday, it was indicated today by local officials of the Workers Alliance of America.

Their plans closely parallel those of the Bonus Marchers who camped in Washington during the Hoover Administration.

Setting the stage for the departure of the Boston delegation to the nationwide WPA march on Washington, the leaders hinted they might settle down in the capital for the winter should their plans meet opposition.

One Hundred Selected

More than 100 white collar and professional workers have been chosen to make the trip, with others expected to join the movement today. It was announced definitely they will leave by bus from Park Square for New York city tomorrow morning.

At a meeting last night at 16 La Grange Street, it was disclosed that more than $900 had been collected during the day from Boston business men to finance the trip. This money will pay for transportation alone. The workers themselves will bear the expense of lodgings and meals.

Appointments Made

Appointments have been made with congressmen, at which will be presented their demands for a $1,250,000,000 national appropriation instead of the $790,000,000 now budgeted, the giving of jobs to 300,000 workers on direct relief and a 20 per cent increase in wages. The appointments were arranged by national heads of the union from their Washington headquarters.

According to officials here, permits have been issued for a parade to take place in the capital Friday morning, in which the 4500 delegates from all over the country will take part. The parade is scheduled to proceed down Pennsylvania avenue.

Carry Placards

The paraders plan to carry hundreds of placards and hope to be accompanied by floats. These floats

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Divided Traffic Lanes Held Safety Need in Connecticut; Special Courts Also Favored

Chairman of Special Commission Tells State Grange of Demands Arising From Rapidly Increasing Number of Motor Vehicles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 13—A need for divided traffic lane main highways, and either special traffic courts or district courts, if Connecticut motor traffic is to move with greater safety in the future, was indicated in an address by Samuel H. Fisher, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Street and Highway Safety, before the annual meeting of the State Grange at the Stratfield Hotel here this afternoon.

The belief that young and future drivers may well be expected to set new standards of competent, responsible operation of motor vehicles, and that many features of our present-day efficient motor vehicles may still be improved for safer operation, was also stressed as Mr. Fisher elaborated the complex engineering, education and enforcement phases of the general problem.

Improvement Shown

Mr. Fisher remarked on the improvement for safety shown in the accident statistics of Connecticut's four largest cities, Bridgeport, New Haven, Waterbury and Hartford, and credited much of this indicated improvement to the excellent work being accomplished by special police accident squads organized, trained and put to work in these cities during the past year.

While a slight decrease in the number of persons killed and injured in the State in the past year was noted, the chairman pointed to the steady increase in the number of serious accidents as a clear indication that the State as a whole has not yet obtained an answer to the motor accident problem.

Divided Lanes

"Our main highways should be broader, with divided lanes of traffic," Chairman Fisher stated. "Danger spots should be clearly marked and dangerous grade crossings eliminated where possible. The lighting of dark places must be a care for the future. All of these matters are under the jurisdiction of the State Highway Department which ranks high in comparison with that of other states, but to accomplish the needed results, more money is required of the state.

"We should see two or three great trunk lines running through the state, avoiding as far as possible, the congested areas of towns and cities, to carry the through traffic and thus relieve our ordinary roads for local and intra-state traffic. Connecticut is neighbor to a great metropolitan area, and the gateway to New England.

New Offender Type

"Our lower courts in recent years have found a new type of offender before them, namely the driver who breaks the motor vehicle laws. These

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Metropolitan Boston Bill Ready for Filing

Boston News Today

Mansfield Seeks New Legislation

Complete re-registration of voters every 10 years, and creation of a municipality known as Metropolitan Boston in an effort to raise the city to third place among United States cities in population, are among the objectives of several bills to be filed at the State House tomorrow as part of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's legislative program for the City of Boston.

Contrary to expectations in some quarters, there was no bill to permit the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself, and those close to Mr. Mansfield were of the opinion that there would be none later.

Under present registration provisions, the Mayor pointed out in connection with the bill providing for a re-registration every 10 years conducted by the election department, there has been no general registration since 1896.

The establishment of Metropolitan Boston as a separate municipality, as provided in the bill he proposes, would not interfere with the present autonomy of the 43 cities and towns involved, but would simply increase the nominal size of the city in a way the Mayor believes would be advantageous to the Port of Boston and to mercantile, industrial and other interests in it.

Another bill to be filed by Mr. Mansfield tomorrow would empower the registrar of motor vehicles to revoke registrations of cars if motor excise taxes are not paid within a stipulated period.

Ickes Settles Pier Controversy

Captain Ben Pine, who has ploughed to many a sea victory as skipper of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, suffered a land defeat today at the hands of Harold L. Ickes, head of the Federal Public Works Administration, and William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works.

The land in question is Vincent Cove, in Gloucester Harbor, which Captain Pine and a large group of Gloucester fishermen had favored as the site of the new $1,200,000 fishing pier soon to be erected by the State and national government. Commissioner Callahan as well as the Gloucester City Council had approved Five Pound Island, another site. Captain Pine and his associates objected that this island was frequently fog-bound and inaccessible. They took their complaint to Mr. Ickes.

Today, a letter from the government official to Mr. Callahan contained the following sentence:

"It will be satisfactory to me to place definite and final settlement in your hands since, of course, the responsibility of selecting the best site rests with your department and the city of Gloucester."

Mr. Callahan's reasons for favoring Five Pound Island, based on a legislative report in 1931, were that it provides room for expansion, is located on main channels and does not require blasting to secure adequate accommodation for vessels.

Bay State Planning Board Promises Early Legislation On Connecticut River Dams

Proposals on Financial Problems Expected to Reach Legislators in Six Weeks; Final Action Expected by May

Legislation on the financial problems confronting construction of nine proposed flood-controlled dams on Connecticut river tributaries will be submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature within a month or six weeks, authorities on the Massachusetts State Planning Board revealed today.

The announcement followed closely the release in Washington of the War Department district engineer's report recommending the construction of nine dams at the cost of $9,756,000. This expenditure will be met from a $10,028,900 sum authorized by the last Congress. Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut must pay the $3,533,100 cost of land damage and highway relocation.

Officials of the State Planning Board expect within a month to reach tentative agreements between the various states over allocation of the damage cost, so that legislation may be filed in Massachusetts to authorize the Planning Board to enter into an inter-state compace among the four states. Final legislative action probably will be taken in May, according to estimates.

The legislative proposal will include Massachusetts' share of the land damage cost, it was learned.

Agreement Expected

Although some trouble has been experienced in obtaining Vermont's approval of any expenditure of Vermont money for these projects which are beneficial mostly to southern New England states, a Planning Board official said today Vermont has reached a tentative agreement.

This same official said it was practically certain Massachusetts would approve any flood control projects the War Department agrees to construct, inasmuch as all those proposed on the upper Connecticut would be beneficial to Massachusetts. The only hitch is legislative approval of the share of the costs allocated to this state.

The nine reservoirs recommended by the district engineer are only part of the entire Connecticut river flood-control program proposed to prevent recurrence of the tremendous damage caused by the floods of last spring. Thirty dams have been proposed, but Massachusetts authorities contend the construction of half that number will be a distinct triumph.

15 Dams Mentioned

One of the more important members of the State Planning Board considered 15 dams undoubtedly would take care of any future flood situation.

As the interstate compact machinery was continuing to function today, the War Department engineer, aided by approximately 800 persons, is continuing his survey of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

McGrady May Go to Cabinet As Labor Head

Boston Man Is Reported in Line to Succeed Secretary Perkins

N. E. Men in Favor

Moran, Maine; Eastman, Mass., on List—Curley Not Mentioned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—New England men and women are at the center of a whirlwind of discussion revolving around the White House these days over a considerable number of important federal jobs soon to be vacated, filled, or refilled.

A complex pattern of wire-pulling, influence-mustering, cajoling, and plain politics-playing is formed over the wave of job-changes at the halfway point in the Roosevelt Administrations. A nucleus of the bare facts follows:

Edward F. McGrady of Boston, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who lunched with President Roosevelt today, is slated to be made Secretary of Labor if a satisfactory place can be found for Secretary Perkins, the present Secretary. Secretary Perkins is strongly backed by Mrs. Roosevelt, while a good deal of sentiment, also manifest in the White House, feels that her talents would be best applied to the broad field of social betterment rather than the delicate strike problems now challenging government in the United States.

New Post for Moran

Edward C. Moran, former Democratic Congressman from Maine, who sponsored a ship subsidy bill when he was in Congress, is expected to become a member of the new maritime commission. He called on President Roosevelt a few days ago. But his appointment is strenuously opposed by former Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, also a Democrat, who presented his objections to the President yesterday. Personal hostility between these two Maine leaders has been rife for several years. Mr. Moran refused to run for re-election in Congress when he learned that James A. Farley, as political generalissimo, was backing Mr. Brann on several issues.

While there has been talk of some federal appointment for Mr. Brann, whose term at Augusta is at an end, the best information is that his stock around the White House has run extremely low. Mr. Moran, who was a vigorous New Dealer and Progressive, seems to have the inside track, but you can never be certain of exactly how things stand in negotiations of this type.

Eastman Also Mentioned

Also mentioned for the maritime commission is Joseph B. Eastman of Boston, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, former coordinator of transportation. Mr. Eastman has been a notable Progressive in the transportation field, and his appointment to the maritime commission, with that of Mr. Moran, is counted on to give a distinctly forward cast to that body.

John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, present chairman of the Social Security Board, also visited President Roosevelt, and it was the impression around the White House that he had been urged by the President not to leave his post. The impression was that Mr. Winant wished to retire to private life, but that the President was extremely anxious for him to remain during the highly critical early period of social security administration, particularly during the period of amendment and change.

Landis to stay in Capital

James M. Landis of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, has already announced that he will remain in Washington until early autumn before proceeding to his new post as dean of Harvard law school. There is an impression in Washington that Mr. Landis thoroughly realizes the critical time through which SEC is passing, and that he is prepared to co-operate if his services are needed. It is not impossible that another leave of absence from Harvard would enable his trusted hand to assist in SEC policy in its efforts to control a damaging and inflationary boom movement.

There is always the question of James M. Curley, late Governor of Massachusetts, and a federal appointment. The matter may be one of considerable delicacy. Mr. Curley's relations with President Roosevelt directly have never been really warm. Despite all that Mr. Curley did for the Roosevelt cause in the pre-Chicago days of 1932, despite his yeoman service in carrying Massachusetts in the three subsequent elections, the President seemed to regard Mr. Curley as somewhat of an embarrassment.

James Needed Curley

So long as the President's son, James, was established in Massachusetts, he seemed to find it necessary to co-operate with Mr. Curley, to campaign for him. But nobody liked the show Mr. Curley put on at the Democratic convention in Philadelphia, and President Roosevelt did not extend a hand to Mr. Curley in his senatorial campaign last autumn.

Therefore, unless James Roosevelt owes a major political debt to the former Governor, Washington observers do not expect a major appointment to come Mr. Curley's way. But again, wheels within wheels are buzzing at all these things, and the wisest observers are never quite sure.

Outstanding in this whole list, of course, is the Perkins-McGrady matter. It is no secret that Mr. McGrady has found his relations with Secretary Perkins very difficult, even

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Textile Workers Lose Head Who Gets State Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13 — By the announcement today of Gov. Robert E. Quinn that he will present the name of Thomas F. McMahon to the Senate for confirmation as chief of the State Division of Labor, an important change in leadership in the United Textile Workers of America impends. Mr. McMahon, international president of the U. T. W. A., will move into the position to be vacated tomorrow by L. Metcalfe Walling, who is going to Washington.

Mr. McMahon's position as head of the U. T. W. A. will go to Francis J. Gorman of Providence, now first vice-president of the textile organization. Mr. Gorman is in Washington directing the legislative program of the union.

Mr. McMahon's appointment also will mean the moving up to the vice-presidency of the U. T. W. A. of George P. Baldanzi of Paterson, N. J., president of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Printers Federation of the U. T. W. A. Mr. Baldanzi is a comparative newcomer, not heard from until the election last September when he jumped several veterans in the balloting.

This shift of officers means a new school of thought as guide for the U. T. W. A. McMahon, formerly a craft union man, now is a member of John L. Lewis's C. I. O. He has been the textile leader since 1923, beginning as one of the founders of the union in 1902 and a member of the executive board since 1904. During his tenure of office he worked along the old labor line policy of direct action.

Mr. Gorman has infused more liberal thought into the solution of problems of the organization. He has advocated the education of labor leaders and was responsible for the summer courses given at Bryn Mawr and at Brookwood Labor College, N. Y.

It was Mr. Gorman who launched the first Labor party movement in this country. His policy has followed the line of naming labor representatives to important political positions. He does not discount the strike theory, he says, but leans to legislative moves as procedure for today.

Interstate Pacts Offered by Cort As Milk Solution

Returning from a first-hand study of New England's dairy industry, Joseph C. Cort, Massachusetts milk administrator, today pointed to interstate compacts as the only permanent solution to problems that have kept farmers and dealers at variance with one another for some time.

Everything else from federal supersivion to voluntary agreements among dealers and farmers has been tried without any permanent benefits to the milk industry, Mr. Cort declared. Contrary to previous reports, the milk administrator was not opposed to equalization of milk sales among farmers, provided the form of equalization proved equitable, he said.

Uniform Prices Sought

Mr. Cort's declaration for interstate compacts was thrust into a dairy situation which finds dealers and farm co-operatives pulling farther and farther apart over a "milk pool" policy sponsored by the New England Milk Producers Association, New England farm co-operative. The object of interstate compacts is to obtain uniform farm prices and prices to consumers by negotiation among groups of states. These compacts are more binding than voluntary agreements under which farmers and dealers have worked in the past.

"This compact method of getting things done on a co-operative basis holds interesting possibilities for the milk industry," said Mr. Cort.

Generally speaking the chief function of interstate compacts is to bring states together on a plan of action that would be permanently acceptable to all parties concerned with provisions for changes to be made at any time by conference rather than through price wars.

Opposes Old Methods

Recurring disputes among dealers and farmers have convinced Administrator Cort that to follow along the lines of co-operation adopted in the past is merely to invite a continuation of "ruinous business practices." These ruinous practices were evident today, he said, in the struggle between the New England Milk Producers Association and H. P. Hood & Sons Company and Whiting Milk Companies, Boston dealers, for control of the Boston market.

The dispute began last November, when Whiting declared that it no longer would require non-member

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Seamen Planning March on Capitol

The advance guard of a large army of striking seamen left Boston today for Washington in two automobiles to file a formal protest with the Federal Government against the so-called "discharge-book" provision in the Copeland Act.

The 10-man foraging party will be joined in New York city by a group of insurgent strikers from that locality, and together they will march on Washington, led by Joseph Curran, vigorous leader of the strikers who represent the radical element of the International Union, which did not approve of the strike.

In releasing this information today, Frank O'Brien, local strike leader, declared that the main body of 50 strikers would depart for Washington in 10 automobiles next Saturday, moving through Fall River, New Bedford and other textile centers to pick up what promised to develop into a march of several hundred seamen.

The strike, which started a little over two months ago, has affected shipping very little in Boston, but has held up sailings considerably in other Atlantic ports.

The discharge book feature of the Copeland Act provides for a tabulation of the records of all seamen, their names and addresses, and the ships upon which they sail. The seamen contend that this feature constitutes a basis upon which seamen may be discharged for engaging in strike activities. They will demand the repeal of this provision.

Boston Is Fourth In Postal Receipts

Postal receipts for December trade in the Boston postal district totaled $2,160,939, an increase of 13 per cent over December, 1935, Peter F. Tague, acting postmaster, announced today.

Boston is fourth among 50 large cities in the country, Mr. Tague said. New York is first with total receipts amounting to almost $8,000,000; Chicago, second; and Philadelphia, third. In 1935, Boston passed $1,789,754 worth of business through city postoffice.

Invitation to attend the inauguration and subsequent reception on Jan. 20, was extended by President Roosevelt to Postmaster Tague.

Dr. Royden Talks On World Peace

Permanent peace cannot be achieved by people whose desire for it is motivated solely by fear of the horrors of war, Dr. Maude Royden, British peace leader and social worker, declared at a mass meeting sponsored by the Emergency Peace Campaign in Tremont Temple last night. Real peace, she insisted, can only result from the constructive efforts of those who are striving to replace misunderstanding with understanding, and envy with co-operation for the common good.

Dr. Royden spoke before a capacity audience in the Temple. Other speakers were Dr. Sherwood Eddy, author, traveler and social worker, who asserted that America is becoming definitely peace-minded; and Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Charles A. Birmingham of Boston presided.

A resolution was passed at the meeting calling upon Congress to enact mandatory legislation laying embargoes on raw materials essential for war purposes, on all loans and credits to belligerents, as well as on ammunition and arms.

It was announced that Admiral Richard E. Byrd has accepted chairmanship of a "no-foreign-war crusade" to be launched in key cities of the nation on April 6.

Egan's Petition Denied by Court

James J. Egan's petition for reinstatement as a member of the School House Commission was denied by Judge Fred T. Fields of the State Supreme Court today.

Mr. Egan was ousted on Dec. 21 by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and Leo J. Dunn was appointed as his successor.

Claiming that he had not been given proper notice of removal, he brought the petition in Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor to recognize him as a member of the commission and to prevent Mr. Dunn from acting as a member.

Hurley Launches Survey of Costs At State College

Sharp questioning of President Hugh Baker of Massachusetts State College by Governor Hurley marked the meeting of the board of trustees today, a session at which the Governor declared he would request Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard School of Education to make a survey to determine what savings in administration costs could be made.

"You are sure that you are not trying to hide anything?" Governor Hurley demanded of President Baker at one point in the meeting.

"What I am interested in is the number of students enrolled and the number of teachers employed with a view of ascertaining what are the expenditures of your institution," the Governor told the president.

Enrollment Increase

President Baker reported student enrollment had increased from 1315 in 1932 to 1927 in 1936. In the same period the teaching staff rose from 107 to 146.

At first Mr. Baker stated the total teaching staff in 1936 was 126. The Governor suggested, "Remember, Mr. President, I have been a member of the school committee in my home city of Cambridge. Now are you sure that there are no trick positions, in addition?"

"No," was the reply.

"What about special teachers?" Governor Hurley pressed.

"Oh, we have 20 of such teachers," Mr. Baker replied.

"So actually you have 146, instead of 126 as you first stated," the Governor remarked. Then he added, "Now, you are sure you are not trying to hide anything else"

Mr. Baker, by shaking his head, indicated his answer was "No."

The Governor then inquired

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Husband Named By Hurley Chief Of Bank Division

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today appointed William P. Husband Jr., of Belmont, State supervisor of banks now in liquidation, State Banking Commissioner, to succeed Commissioner Henry H. Pierce. Confirmation on this $6000 post goes over one week for Executive Council approval.

This, and the appointment of Dean Henry Wyman Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education as chairman of the advisory committee of the Massachusetts Unemployment Commission, and Paul D. Howard as deputy Secretary of State, pushed the threatened ouster proceedings against Associate Public Works Commissioner Frank L. Kane out of the foreground temporarily.

Will Not Resign

Mr. Kane, through his counsel, former State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, informed the Governor and members of the Council today that he had "no present intention of resigning."

Mr. Kane's counsel wrote to the Governor: "It is my opinion that the specific allegation would have to be made against Mr. Kane and that he would be entitled to both an opportunity to prepare a defense against any charges and also a full hearing.

"I want to be sure that his (Kane's) rights will be fully protected before the Council, whose members, I am sure, in fairness to Mr. Kane, will insist on a full hearing on any charges, and also before any other body or court from which relief may be sought in the event that any hasty action prejudicial to my client is attempted."

The Governor's comment on the Kane situation was that he had placed the matter before the members of the Council and that he "would proced along proper lines."

First Real Test

Development of the ouster will constitute the first real test of the new Governor's power on Beacon Hill. Lined up in support of Mr. Kane, one of the most criticized individuals in the Curley regime, will be Hurley, political ally of Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, and possibly Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Council and powerful political figure on Beacon Hill.

In some quarters the prospective Kane removal was looked upon as the first of several such ousters to clear departments of various officials appointed by former Governor Curley. Political observers were eager to draw such implications from visits of Francis J. DeCelles, State Commissioner of Insurance, and Howard Haynes Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

But the implications were quickly denied. Both conferred with John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary, and John Lacey Delaney, a close political friend of the chief executive, in connection with departmental personnel. Mr. Delaney is making a thorough survey of the departments in preparation for the budget.

Terms of more than a score of major state officials will expire during Governor Hurley's first year in office leaving in his hands reappointment or replacement. In addition, there are approximately 150 other appointments to lesser positions as trustees of state institutions, medical examiners and masters in chancery.

First in chronology among the expirations is the term of John P. Buckley, member of the Alcoholic Beverages Commission, which ends April 7. June 7 is the final date for the term of Owen L. Egan as chairman of the Fall River Board of Police.

Two places on the Industrial Accident Board—those of James Farrell of Boston and Emma S. Tousant of Quincy—will end July 5 and Sept. 18, respectively.

Former Gov. Frank G. Allen's term as a member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission will finish Sept. 11.

Sharp New England Division On Roosevelt Plan Indicated

New England support and New England opposition to President Roosevelt's plan to reorganize the Federal administration, centralizing more power under the Chief Executive, was marshalled among the region's business and political leaders today.

Favoring the President's proposals today was Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He said that the President has become swamped beneath a mass of detail work, which he should not have to handle.

Sound Business

Mr. Wadsworth said the proposals, if adopted, would put the Federal Administration on a sound business basis. He particularly favored that part of the plan which would establish several new department heads, having the effect of relieving the President from small matters and permitting him to dwell on broader concerns of policy.

Spearhead of the region's resistance to the President's ambitious proposal is likely to be H. Style Bridges who quitted his office as Governor of New Hampshire a week ago to be sworn in for his first term as United States Senator.

Takes Exception

From Washington today came word that Senator Bridges was among the first to emphatically take exception to the President's request that he be given authority to place quasi-judicial agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission under an executive department.

Senator Bridges also declared it was his opinion that larger savings could be effected than were outlined by the President. At a conference in Washington Monday the President explained his proposals to newspaper men and members of the Cabinet.

Money Savings

At that time the President emphasized that efficiency and good government were considerations that ranked ahead of saving money in the proposal, but he estimated that savings of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 would result from its adoption. Senator Bridges did not amplify on the amount he thought might be saved other than

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Salaries of From $15,000 to $50,000 Paid by Massachusetts Firms Listed

Supplementing the list of 66 individuals receiving 1935 incomes in excess of $50,000 from Massachusetts firms, which was issued several days ago through figures made available through a Treasury report to Congress, was an alphabetical list from A to K, made available today, of salaries and other compensation totaling between $15,000 and $50,000 paid by Bay State concerns. Firms further on in the alphabet will be dealt with later.

The Treasury report was submitted by Secretary Morgenthau in accordance with the 1934 Revenue Act requiring listing of all salaries and other forms of compensation totaling more than $15,000.

In the partial list made public today, 293 of the incomes between $15,000 and $50,000 supplied by Massachusetts concerns, were paid by Boston firms and 278 by companies in other parts of the Commonwealth.

The First Boston Corporation had the longest list of officers receiving incomes in excess of $15,000. It had been revealed already that John R. Macomber, chairman of its board, and Allan M. Pope, its president, each received $94,827. The new list showed that 27 vice-presidents and other officers of the concern were paid more than $15,000, with total compensation given to them and to the board chairman and president reaching well over $900,000.

The First National Bank of Boston also stands high among concerns with numerous highly paid officials. According to the report it distributed more than $500,000 in compensation to 19 persons.

Machine Records Rabbit's Arrival At Door of Nest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 13—A device which can measure and record the heat given off by the moon or the light given off by the noonday sun, will be used at the Connecticut State College in investigating the activities of cottontails.

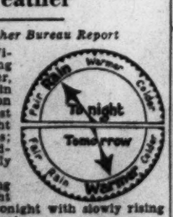
As part of a study under the supervision of Dr. Paul D. Dalke of the United States Biological Survey, nine rabbit nests have been built of tile. Two wires, twisted together to form a "thermocouple," will be installed.

When a rabbit enters his nest, the heat from his body will set up an electric current, which a machine built by Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, of the botany department of the college, will convert into a graph line on a roll. At the same time, another graph showing the amount of moonlight will be recorded.

The machine will run as long as 10 days without attention. At the end of that time, the rolls will be removed and the graphs will show when the bunnies were at home and when they were out; also whether or not the moon has an effect on their comings and goings.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and warmer weather, probably with rain late tonight or on Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; colder Friday; moderate southeasterly winds increasing.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain tonight with slowly rising temperatures Thursday.

All Other New England States: Occasional rain beginning late tonight or Thursday; rising temperatures tonight and Thursday; colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds becoming fresh Thursday and overcast weather and occasional rain beginning late tonight or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	24	Minneapolis	26	16
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	36	24	New York	36	34
Denver	36	26	Norfolk	46	46
Helena	6	0	Philadelphia	36	28
Jacksonville	64		St. Louis	32	28
Kansas City	36	32	San Francisco	58	58
Los Angeles	64	42	Washington	38	38
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 13.
B—Minimum, Jan 13.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:36 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:03 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:50.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest. Starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

Movies

EXETER—"The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 2:10, 5:55, 7:55. Also "Libeled Lady," with Jean Harlow, William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:15, 6:05, 9.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, Martha Raye, George Burns, Gracie Allen and Mary Boland. Penway: 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:25. Also "Let's Make a Million," with Edward Everett Horton. Penway: 2:55, 5:48, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Martha Hunt.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:35, 5, 7:25, 9:45. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley. 2:40, 5:55, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY—"The Private Life of Henry VIII," with Charles Laughton. 3, 6:18, 9:30. Also "Hands Across the Table," with Carole Lombard. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Without Orders." Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets.

METROPOLITAN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," a Warner musical film. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Major Bowes's All Girl Revue. Tomorrow: "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Poley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

TREMONT—Norma Shearer in "Smilin' Through." 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:08, 6:28, 9:40. Also "Special Agent," with George Brent and Bette Davis. 10:38 a. m., 1:33, 4:55, 8:17.

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:56. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective," "Colorful Cairo," "Violets in Spring," Emil Coleman and his orchestra, "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"Wanted: Jane Turner," featuring Lee Tracy and Gloria Stuart. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: "Manhattan Follies," with Hildegarde and Johnny Perkins, also James Melton, tenor. Tomorrow: "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hal Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 2, 5, 8:05. "March of Time." 3:15, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "Sinner Take All." Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:40 Tomorrow: "Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Music

JORDAN HALL—Informal concert by Metropolitan Singers, Inc. 100 voices. Solos. 294 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

Y. M. C. A. PLAYERS—"The Cat and the Canary," Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

UNITARIAN CLUB—Annual meeting. Prof. Roger B. Merriman on "Historical Background of the Present Civil War in Spain."

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — Annual meeting. Natural color movies of Norway and Sweden by Katherine F. Clark. Supper, 6.

SOUTH END WPA LECTURE—Joseph Campana on "Credit Unions." 122 Tyler Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Dutch Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Miss Mildred Seymour on "Circling America." Welcome to New England. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Institute of Technology Benefits by Hayden Million

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 13 (AP)—Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said today the million dollars left the institute by Charles Hayden, in his will filed yesterday in New York, would "enable us quickly to make substantial progress" on a $12,500,000 program representing "urgent needs of the institution."

Referring to Mr. Hayden's "lifelong interest in the institution," Dr. Compton said: "At the time of his death, he was not only a member of the corporation of the institution, but was also a member of its finance committee, chairman of its student loan fund committee and chairman of the research associates of M. I. T."

Dr. Compton said Mr. Hayden had made many previous contributions to the institution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Fifty million dollars, gathered by Charles Hayden in the steep canyons of Wall Street, will be poured out upon the youth of America under terms of his will, offered for probate yesterday.

The bachelor financier passed on Friday, "firmly convinced," in the words of the will, "that the future of this nation, and of the world for that matter, depends in no small part upon the young men of the United States."

That the nation's youth be "kept from evil environments and guarded against baleful influences," he provided that his residuary estate, valued by William M. Parke, one of his attorneys, at $50,000,000 be devoted to establishment of "The Charles Hayden Foundation for the Moral, Physical and Intellectual Development of Boys and Young Men."

Numerous bequests to relatives and friends were also listed in the will and codicil, both dated Aug. 19, 1935.

Activities of the foundation, Mr. Hayden suggested, should be centered in New York city and Boston. He provided, however, that "nothing herein contained or otherwise shall be construed to prevent the aiding of such activities anywhere else in this country."

Arthur J. Ronaghan, president of the Equitable Trust Company; Erle V. Daveler, president of the Utah Copper Company, and Edgar A. Doubleday, controller of Hayden, Stone & Co., which Mr. Hayden headed, were named as executors.

They, with his brother, Josiah Willard Hayden of Lexington, Mass., were instructed to, as soon after his decease as practicable, incorporate under the laws of New York a non-stock corporation to effectuate the terms of the will as applied to the foundation.

Lists Foundations Aims

The aims of the foundation, he listed as follows:

(1) To assist needy boys and young men.

(2) To aid and assist in charitable and public education uses and purposes for the moral, mental, intellectual and physical well-being, uplifting and development of boys and young men of this company.

(3) To found and/or to provide scholarships for deserving boys and young men of this country and for graduates or undergraduates of colleges, and to assist them in attending any educational institution in this country or abroad.

(4) To assist in and/or to found, equip or provide for the maintenance of institutions or associations for the advancement of learning in this country.

(5) To aid, assist, build, equip and maintain clubs, gymnasia and recreation centers in this country for the training and development of boys and young men.

(6) To aid and assist and to receive, hold, administer and dispose of property to or for the benefit of any university, college, school or other institution for the advancement of learning in any branch or department thereof or for the benefit of any hospital or of any branch or department thereof.

$2,000,000 to Brother

Specific bequests were listed as follows:

Josiah Willard Hayden, brother, Lexington, Mass., $2,000,000 trust fund, his widow to receive the income from $1,000,000 and the principal of $1,000,000 to go to the foundation on her demise.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $1,000,000 outright.

Princess Anita Stewart de Braganza, New York, $500,000 trust fund, income from which limited to $30,000 annually; remainder to go to foundation.

Arthur C. Hoyt, Mr. Hayden's former chauffeur, was left $2160 annually for life.

Mrs. N. Blanche Hayden, wife of the decedent's brother, in addition to trust fund benefits, was bequeathed $100,000 outright, as were Miss Jessie Mann, Westbury, L. I., and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson and Mrs. Reinette Saegar Aborn, both of Boston.

Edna Hunsicker, New York city, Mr. Hayden's secretary, was left $10,000, and Lona A. Becker of Plainfield, N. J., $2000.

The executors are instructed to buy "an attractive gift" for each of the surviving partners of Hayden, Stone & Co., the total cost not to exceed $10,000.

The will further provided that all bequests and gifts were to be tax-free, the taxes to be paid out of the residuary estate.

Prize Winners?

Dr. Conant to Speak At Conference Of College Presidents

James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard, left Cambridge today to join more than 500 other college presidents at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges to be held in Washington, D. C., tomorrow and Friday. The general theme of the conference, at which college heads from Canada and the United States will be present, is "Contributions to Liberal Education in the College."

Dr. Conant, speaking on "The American College," will deliver one of the principal addresses of the meetings. Other prominent speakers will include Albert Mansbridge, president of the World Association of Adult Education; Dr. William Ernest Hocking, professor of religion, philosopy and polity at Harvard, and President James L. McConaughy, of Wesleyan University, who is vice-president of the association.

It is possible that Dr. Conant may confer, while in Washington, with James L. Landis, who will resign from the Securities and Exchange Commission to become dean of the Harvard Law School. The Harvard president is expected back in Cambridge within a week.

President's Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

to comment that the President's planned economies would be insufficient.

"I favor the merit system in civil service," Senator Bridges said, taking up another phase of the proposal, "but it must be a real one and not a camouflage system whereby the present appointees of political patronage would be anchored in their jobs—such as the committee recommended."

Enough Authority

Senator Bridges opposed the President's proposal for consolidation of agencies saying "we have enough authority centered around the executive now."

He contended that placement of quasi-judicial agencies under cabinet heads might make them unduly responsive to the executive branch.

Mr. Wadsworth, on the other hand, was more concerned with the effect the proposals would have on the Presidency.

Inevitable

"Something along these lines has been inevitable with the President becoming overburdened with details of government, which was not the intention of his widespread programs of the last four years," he said.

"Government organization intended that the Cabinet should be the President's general management to intervene between the President and most activities which have now buried him in details, leaving him little time in which to attend to the broad matters of government," he continued.

"The Veterans Bureau is an illustration. When you make such a bureau directly under the President, it is unsound business organization."

Mice Exhibited at Cat Show Along With Regular Pets

Mayhap, if Harvard's yard officials would attend the show at Horticultural Hall, center of the cat world for the next two days, their missing collegiate feline might be found preparing itself for the judge's eye.

For, ready to compete in any class, cats and kittens have been arriving at the Hall during the past few days. Cat-dom holds sway in Boston once each year under the auspices of the Boston Cat Club.

Carried on jointly with the annual show of the Cat Club, is an exhibition of mice. For it appears that mice are fast becoming popular as housepets throughout the United States, although not yet in Blue Book listing. Fancy mice follow much the same patterns as cats and rabbits. "Mouse-colored," it develops, could mean many shades comprising whites, blacks, reds, silvers and blues, and their variations.

The mice, however, are by no means "stealing the show" from the main theme of the exhibit. Cats from all over the country and a few from Europe are attending. Siamese cats and kittens, seal point and blue point, have delegations. Nearer home, one entry is recorded from the Deer Island House of Correction.

Needless to add, perhaps, the visiting mice have been put at ease in a room wholly separated from the cats, although adjoining.

Farms

(Continued from Page 9)

farmers of the N. E. M. P. A. to contribute to a milk pool which had been continued by voluntary agreement after federal control was withdrawn. Hood followed suit on Dec. 15. The N. E. M. P. A. immediately ordered members to withhold milk from these dealers.

Many N. E. M. P. A. farmers, however, canceled membership in the co-operative and continued to supply the companies.

License Petition

In another attempt to regain its lost control of the Boston market, the N. E. M. P. A. asked the Boston Milk Inspection Department for a license to sell milk to restaurants, hotels and hospitals, thus putting the producer organization in the category of a distributor. This action followed yesterday's one-cent price reduction to N. E. M. P. A. farmers in order to give dealers a wider spread and hence greater encouragement to handle N. E. M. P. A. milk.

Meanwhile, in the northern New England farm country, Hood is charged by the N. E. M. P. A. with intimidating its farmers while offering them higher prices for their milk.

WPA

(Continued from Page 9)

were used in a parade in New York city last Saturday of 9000 relief recipients, who finished with a three-hour mass meeting in Madison Square Garden.

One of these floats, according to the officials, show arms labeled "Reaction," holding a modern-low-cost house out of reach of residents of a fire trap. Another, operated by strings, depicts a pasteboard WPA worker being decapitated by a man in morning coat and striped trousers, labeled "Chamber of Commerce." As the ax falls, besides cutting down the worker, it also destroys the figures of a farmer, housewife and small business man.

Petitions to Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, state WPA administrator, that workers making the trip be excused from work or be allowed to make up the time lost have been denied, the officials said. Further petitions to the same effect will be placed before national administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, they said.

Jobs

(Continued from Page 9)

since the days when she blocked his appointment as assistant secretary of labor for several months, suspecting his connections with organized labor.

McGrady Carves Own Niche

Down through the years, however, Mr. McGrady has carved for himself an impressive and invaluable job as labor conciliator.

President Roosevelt is deeply conscious of Mr. McGrady's usefulness, and the luncheon engagement at the White House this noon was probably an effort to show to the public the confidence and trust of the Chief Executive.

But whether Mr. McGrady can be elevated to the Cabinet depends on finding a place for Secretary Perkins. There is reason to believe that the President would like to find an equally honorable field which might be regarded as more suited to her talents. He does not wish to dispense with the first woman Cabinet-member in history. And he dislikes disturbing the "happy-family" atmosphere of his Cabinet. But he would like even less to lose Mr. McGrady, who has no rival at all as a labor conciliator.

Perkins the Stumbling Block

One possible solution, if two new cabinet posts were created under the reorganization plan, would be to make Secretary Perkins secretary of social welfare. But that job, for some time to come at least, would have most to do with relief—Harry L. Hopkins' field. The other new job, secretary of public works, would exactly fit neither Secretary Perkins nor Mr. Hopkins.

It is an awkward tangle, and indications are that the White House does not yet know the answer. Meantime the labor situation becomes increasingly acute, Mr. McGrady is more valuable than ever, but rumors are rife that he is sorely attracted by lucrative private jobs now being offered him. He has no personal fortune, has never enjoyed a very generous income, and has heavy personal financial responsibilities.

Apparently, therefore, President Roosevelt is attempting to keep Mr. McGrady contented in the federal service by showing his esteem for him, while he copes with the broader question of solving the Perkins-McGrady-Mrs. Roosevelt-Hopkins quadrilateral.

Poster Work? No! Say WPA Artists

When is an artist not an artist?

When he is a poster-painter, according to those of the profession on WPA rolls.

This opinion came to light today when officials of the Workers Alliance of America, sponsors of Massachusetts' part in the country-wide WPA march on Washington Friday, revealed that the buses carrying them to New York tomorrow may not be decorated with posters or signs.

"It all depends on the artists," they said. "In the past when we have asked them for posters, they have raised their eyebrows, and announced that they were artists, not letter painters. And up to now, they have given us no indication that their opinions have changed."

Early Legislation Promised On Connecticut River Dams

(Continued From Page 9)

Connecticut river flood-control projects.

The revised plan calls for elimination of six proposed reservoirs, and the addition of five others. However, two of those listed for elimination, as well as four others, were given as desirable alternates to reservoirs included in the projects in case difficulty is met in obtaining the desired sites. The change can be made under the terms of the flood control act, it was pointed out, if the cost of the new plan does not exceed $10,028,000.

Changes in Location

Those suggested for elimination are the Lyndonville, Bethelehem Junction, Gale River, Ayers Brook, South Turnbridge, and Bridgewater Corners reservoirs. In their place were suggested the Groton Pond reservoir at the headwaters of Wells river, North Hartland on the Ottauquechee river, North Springfield on the Black river, and Harvey lake on the Stevens river, all in Vermont, and Surry mountain on the Ashuelot river, New Hampshire.

Reservoirs suggested for consideration as possible alternates were the Ayers Brook on Ayers brook a mile above the junction with the White river, South Turnbridge on the branch of the White river, Ludlow on the Black river and Newfane on the East river, all in Vermont, and Stocker Pond on Stocker brook, tributary to Sugar river, and Claremont on Sugar river above Claremont.

The five sites which the engineers expect to meet earliest favorable action are the North Hartland, Groton Pond and Surry Mountain reservoirs, as well as the Union Village, on the Ompomsanoosuc river, and the Victory, on the Moose river near St. Johnsbury, which were included in the original plan. The total cost of these, recommended for work in the next fiscal year, was estimated at $6,157,000, and local costs for land and damages at $1,016,000.

The five, it was reported, could probably be completed by continuing contracts during the next two fiscal years.

Land Damage Avoided

None of the reservoir sites considered which would force the abandonment of village cites, major highway relocation, or loss of valuable farmland was included among those added to the plan. On the other hand, the report pointed out that there was opposition in Vermont to the Newfane reservoir, which would necessitate the abandonment of Harmonsville and extensive highway relocation, and said it was to be considered only as an alternative, even though it is the largest considered.

The South Turnbridge dam, likewise removed from the plan and considered only an alternate, would flood the village of South Turnbridge.

Further details of the five recommended for immediate construction were:

Union Village—earth dam construction tunnel and spillway, creating pond coverage 600 acres. Will extend to, but not interfer, with Thetford Center. Total estimated cost $1,943,900.

North Hartland—earth dam with conduit, spillway and gates. Covers 900 acres. Total cost $2,826,000.

Victory—Small earth dam and conduit. Covers 1820 acres, benefitting St. Johnsbury and Connecticut river generally. Total estimated cost $631,000.

Groton Pond—Concrete dam with rock-fill construction. Covers 560 acres. Total cost $116,000.

Surry Mountain—Earth dam with side-channel spillway, conduit and gate control. Covers 1150 acres. Total estimated cost, $1,620,100.

Traffic

(Continued from Page 9)

drivers in the main are not criminals, but careless and thoughtless. Many of our smaller town or justice courts have had an amazing amount of business along these lines. It may well be that before long we shall have in the State either special traffic courts or district courts handling these cases to co-ordinate decisions and avoid the confusion and inequalities and delays that are now so unfortunate.

Personally I believe the revocation of licenses or their suspension for certain periods, together with a requirement of a re-examination before the license is returned, is the most effective penalty.

"Examination for license is becoming more rigid in Connecticut. More than ten per cent of the 46,000 who applied for examination for a license in 1935 found their applications rejected by the State Motor Vehicles Department. Stiffer examinations than at present would probably keep off our roads some who have no business to be there. The man who is found to be driving a car while under the influence of liquor is the most dangerous menace of all.

"Courses in the High Schools for the potential drivers of the future are essential. Perhaps the younger generation will teach the way to meet the problems of the road better than our older one.

"A most important phase of safety work in the State can be accomplished by local committees. Many have been formed or are forming. We urge continued local effort for safety."

Baker

(Continued from Page 9)

whether all teachers are residents of Massachusetts, and announced, "I want you to follow the policies of employing teachers coming from this State."

As Mr. Hurley turned to classroom facilities, he asked:

"Don't you think you should leave your office frequently and note what is taking place in the classrooms?"

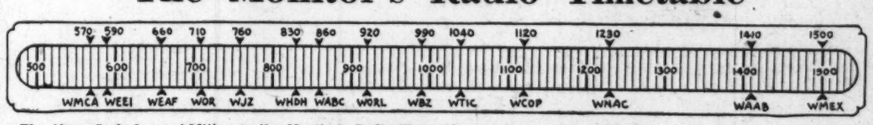
Mr. Baker declared facilities for the study of agriculture were insufficient. In one room built for 30 students a class of about 120 was crowded, he said.

As he concluded the conference, the Governor said: "Well, from what you have already told me, I am sure that savings can be made in the conduct of your institution."

Number of Lakes in Maine

Maine has 2465 lakes and 5147 streams and rivers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; Sport Review	News; Little Shows; orchestra; quartet; soloist	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	News; music; sketch	Jackie Duggan; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Studio chorus recital	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"		Don Bestor's Orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": guests	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye" sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Frank Dailey's Orchestra
7:30 Gogo DeLys, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Chorus; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"		"Deep South": music
8:00 Cavalcade of America: dramatic sketch; orchestra	Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden and his orchestra	"One Man's Family": drama from San Francisco	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
8:15			Count Basey's Orchestra
8:30 George Burns & Gracie Allen; Henry King's Orchestra	Ethel Barrymore and daughter in "Let Us Be Gay"	Serenade: Wayne King and his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45			Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz Orch.; chorus	"Professional Parade": variety program; Fred Allen, master of ceremonies; vaudeville turn; soloists; orchestra	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15			George Harris's Orchestra
9:30 Jessica Dragonette, soprano; orchestra.			George Harris's Orchestra
9:45			Network sport program
10:00 "Gang Busters": network dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:15	WBZA Players		Network sport program
10:30 Talk, Rep. Maury Maverick	"Tales of Opera": dramatization and music	Meredith Willson's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs		Talk, Senator O'Mahoney	Don Bestor's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45 Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations Are in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WAAB, Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon speakers; transportation officials.

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Howard Hanson, conductor.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Guild: soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Fashion Show; Eddy Duchin's Orchestra.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees; Sheila Barrett; Edgar Bergen; Walter O'Keefe.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith; Walter Huston; Command Appearance; orch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony orchestra concert.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat; Helen Jepson; Ross Graham; Molasses and January; choir; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, "Airship Transportation," Dr. Hugo Eckener.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should All Government Employees Be Under Civil Service?"; Secretary Ickes, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, and others.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: variety program; soloists; organ; choir; sketch.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Music Hall"; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Edward Everett Horton; Patricia Ellis; Guiomar Novaes, pianist; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree; orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM WBZ

Efforts Are Made To Restrict Press Court Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 13—An effort to restrict attendance of newspapermen at sensational trials to representatives of Connecticut newspapers and of national press associations—the first such attempt at "playing down" crime news in the State—was made by Judge Ernest A. Inglis of the Superior Court yesterday.

Orders refusing admittance to out-of-state newspapermen and prohibiting the making of photographs or drawings in court and of the use of radio connections, were issued by the judge in connection with the trial of Robert A. Simpson, dance band leader at a popular shore casino, who is accused of murdering a 17-year-old telephone girl last July.

These orders were rescinded this morning without explanation, after Judge Inglis had conferred with his associates in the case, Judges Kenneth Wynne and John R. Booth.

The policy which Judge Inglis attempted to apply was outlined in an address at a state bar dinner on Sept. 4, 1936, by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the Supreme Court of Errors.

"There should be a strict limitation upon the extent to which the representatives of the press should be admitted to our courtrooms," Justice Maltbie said at that time. "Reputable newspapers of the city in which the trial is held, or a reasonable number of newspapers generally circulating in the community where the court is sitting, should be permitted to have their representatives in the courtroom; so should newspapers published or generally circulated in the community where the crime occurred, and perhaps under close restriction, newspapers having a general circulation in the State. Beyond these, only a proper number of representatives of the great press associations should be admitted.

"While the court is in session, no going and coming of messengers or runners should be permitted. No pictures should be made in the courtroom, either by camera or free-hand drawing, and no radio equipment should be allowed."

Vermont Soil Program Approved by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Secretary Wallace has approved Vermont's 1937 soil conservation plan, the first of the northeastern states' agreements accepted.

Agricultural adjustment officials said the 1937 plan eliminated crop diversion and therefore made more money available for soil building practices in Vermont.

Our January Fur Sale Now in Progress offers Fine Furs at prices you may not see again in Years Prices start at $68.00

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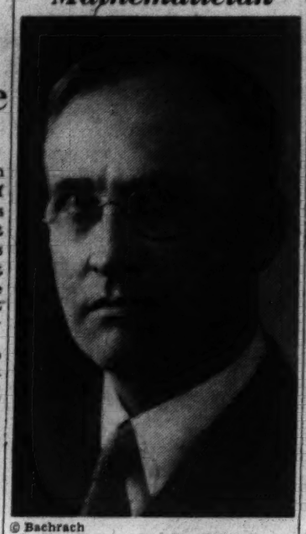
Mathematician



© Bachrach

Dr. George David Birkhoff

Harvard Professor of Mathematics and New Head of American Association for the Advancement of Science

Way May Be Open To Understanding Of Atomic Forces

Dr. George D. Birkhoff who was last week chosen to head the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the largest organization of its kind in the world, is professor of mathematics and dean of the graduate school of arts and sciences, Harvard University.

Exhibiting his conception of what the 1937 model atom should look like, Dean Birkhoff told fellow-scientists at the Atlantic City convention the "building blocks of the universe apparently behave like tanks containing two different kinds of perfect fluids, consisting of positive electricity in the form of protons and negative electricity or electrons." He considers these two "fluids" to be interpenetrable until they reach equilibrium.

The unusual dexterity with which Dr. Birkhoff treated the whole subject of atomic structure and activity in his mathematics, leads physicists and chemists to feel that at last they are on the way to a logical solution of natural atomic forces which one minute necessitate a conception of the atom as a "wave" of energy behaving in accordance with wave mechanics, and the next must be considered material particles, tiny but solid. Dr. Birkhoff seems well on the way to performing final nuptial rites, tieing together the Einstein relativity and the Planck quantum theories.

At least this is the general concensus among researchists today. Ten years ago his preliminary work along this line brought him the prize awarded by the AAAS for the best paper presented at the 1926 annual meeting.

For his researches in dynamics and on systems of differential equations he has been honored throughout the world. He holds honorary degrees from the University of Chicago, Harvard, Brown and the University of Wisconsin. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Philosophical Society, American Mathematical Society, Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences, Gottingen Academy of Sciences and many other learned associations throughout the world.

Bid for Medford Post Office Taken

Representative Arthur D. Healey announced today that the Treasury department had accepted a $144,500 bid for construction of the proposed Medford post office.

Preliminary work on the post office, which will be erected a short distance from Medford square, will commence immediately. The accepted contractor is Edmund J. Rappoli of Medford.

Arlington Marks Increase In 1936 Tax Collections

Town officials in Arlington reported today a marked increase in tax collections for 1936, and for the first time since 1929 a decrease in the number of pieces of property tied up in tax titles. The figures released by Town Treasurer Charles A. Hardy showed that tax titles acquired by the town in 1936 totaled $153,489.44. Real estate taxes during 1936 were 74 per cent collected.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Chamber Orchestra

The second concert by Bernard Zighera and his chamber orchestra, given last night in Jordan Hall, verified the promise of the first. Again there was an interesting program of seldom heard works, and again the performance was of fine quality. The compositions listed were Haydn's "Queen of France" Symphony, Jerzy Fitelberg's Concerto for string orchestra, Bach's C minor Concerto for two pianos, Mozart E flat Concerto for two pianos and d'Indy's Concert for piano, flute, cello and string orchestra. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson were the soloists in the two-piano concertos and Messrs. Sanromá, Laurent and A. Zighera in the d'Indy item.

We hear too little Haydn. This Symphony in B flat is in the master's happiest vein, full of gayety, charm and inventiveness. It was played with exquisite accuracy and flexibility.

Jerzy Fitelberg is presumably the son of the Polish conductor and composer Georg Fitelberg. Jerzy belongs to the linear - contrapuntal school. This concerto, probably intended as a modern concerto grosso, is more remarkable for its facture than for its material. The musical ideas are undistinguished, but the construction shows technical mastery. The first movement is an engrossing study in counterpoint and rhythmic patterns. The slow movement is less interesting; its nostalgic atmosphere is rather self-conscious. The Finale, after an initial bow to Stravinsky, is lilting and lively. The work, which is very complex, was played with amazing clarity and vitality.

Miss Bartlett and Mr. Robertson lent their distinguished communal art to sensitive interpretations of the two-piano concertos, with due regard to style and form. Their mutual responsiveness is complete, and they were supported with sympathy by Mr. Zighera.

The audience, which should have been much larger, was nevertheless musically distinguished and manifested discriminating appreciation.

L. A. S.

Germanic Museum Murals

There is no doubt that in the realm of painting, performers have become mural minded. We hear more of wall painting each season; we find more young artists willing to undertake the arduous task of decorating walls, knowing that their efforts are destined to remain fixed and unmovable, there where they are executed.

We know that mural painting precedes most other methods, that prehistoric man set down his ruminations on the walls of the grotto in which he dwelt. It is interesting to find that each epoch holds forth in these depictions in a manner peculiar to its needs and depth.

Vandamm Studio

John Gielgud

Who Will Appear as Hamlet at the Shubert Theater for the Week Beginning Feb. 8

Closest to us are the murals of the Renaissance masters, for, viewing history in large units of time, we still belong to that cycle. It is not unexpected, then, to find a young muralist painting a series at the Germanic Museum, Harvard, in accordance with the "true fresco" method, the one employed by the Italian masters.

Lewis W. Rubenstein comes from Buffalo; he is a Harvard graduate; he has studied abroad. A few years ago he completed a mural at the Fogg Art Museum. His present fresco at the Germanic is the result of two years of work.

Mr. Rubenstein's theme is taken from the legend of the Niebelungs which points out how greed for power results in human oppression. The symbolism is clear and poetic, and Mr. Rubenstein has sought to establish the symbolic images in an unmistakable, universalized manner: Alberich lashing the laboring dwarfs, his large, grasping hand, the destructive sword. On the east wall is a Norse legend taken from "Elder Edda," an Icelandic tale of the Middle Ages. It reveals the final battle between gods and giants. A contrast to the battle scene is provided by the image of a sleeper awakening, symbolizing regenerated man. Mr. Rubenstein has tried to indicate the constructive and destructive forces in society. He has taken the liberty to use modern accessories in order to make the allegory clearer.

Viewed in the large, this Germanic Museum mural has dramatic impact, powerful literary expression. The painter has not been too involved in technical complexities to attend to clear story-telling and convincing symbolism. He has done a creditable job, co-ordinating all these features. The colors are decorative and symbolical; the figures are decorative and expressive, the composition is large and vigorous.

To us the mural on the east wall, depicting the contest between gods and giants, is the better one because it maintains a broader treatment of design, holds to emphasis of mass. The other, relating the Niebelung legend, by contrast seems crowded and cramped, and that is not a desirable characteristic in a mural, which should be dominated somewhat by its architectural environment, the symmetry and logic and solidity of the background. The symbolic grasping hand and the demolishing sword are better because they do follow the lines of architecture.

Mr. Rubenstein is to be commended for bringing the subject up to date and relating the idea in such an accessible way. Lore and legends remain fresh and universal, applicable in almost any era, though there are certain surface changes in cultural achievement. Despite the change in weapons, the disaster of war remains the same; despite the race and language, greed and depredation are forever repulsive. There is more than accessory in detail to bring the mural up to date, for Mr. Rubenstein has dwelt upon the plastic design of figures, abstracted them somewhat in the manner that has been encouraged by the modernist approach. Contemporary painters have the photograph before them as a constant reminder that it is not their function to be photographic. Consequently they idealize, so that what they portray is related not to particular personages here and now, but to mankind everywhere.

In the galleries at the Germanic there are many drawings and sketches which will prove very informing. We see the muralist back stage, preparing, feeling his way. The drawings exhibit a fluency and flexibility which the medium of fresco does not permit. Some may find a quality of animation in the drawings, lacking in the murals.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

In response to demand, Burton Holmes will repeat his lecture on England, Wales and Scotland at the Repertory Theater on the evening of Jan. 23. This will be in addition to his regular lectures of that week on Switzerland. This week's lecture, Friday and Saturday, is on "Troubled Spain."

Shan-Kar and his Hindu Ballet will appear this Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Symphony Hall.

American Academy in Rome Is to Revive Summer School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13—For the first time since the summer of 1932, the American Academy in Rome will revive the summer session of its School for Classical Studies, according to an announcement by Prof. Henry T. Rowell of Yale University, who will direct the session from July 5 to Aug. 14.

Teachers and graduate students in the classics, history and related subjects are invited to join, but enrollment will be limited to 60 persons, who will pay in the neighborhood of $500 apiece, that figure including passage over and back, tourist class, and the academy's $50 fee.

Students who enroll will have the privilege of using the Gennadius Library which came into possession of the American School as a gift of Dr. Joannes Gennadius and his wife and was dedicated in 1926.

Dr. Gennadius was a distinguished Greek scholar and diplomatic figure who was an avid collector of books and who cherished the wish that his collection should be kept intact and sequestered in some appropriate place and setting as a worthy memorial to his father, and put at the disposal, eventually, of students of all nations.

When the trustees of the American School accepted the collection, arrangements were undertaken by the Carnegie Foundation to help provide a building worthy of housing it. A tract was selected adjacent to the school, on the lower slope of Mt. Lycabettus.

Dr. Gennadius' motivating thought in collecting his library was to assemble anything and everything possible that would shed light on the history and culture of the Hellenic race. There are 6000 items having to do with the ancient Greek classics, besides many other collateral groups of books, manuscripts, a group of fine bindings, and so on.

It was Dr. Gennadius' desire that the whole should be shaped into a working library, and not be maintained in any sense as a museum, aloof and unfunctional.

The course to be given this summer will be on the evidence, archaeological, inscriptional and literary, to be drawn from existing monuments. From the evidence, the history of the city of Rome, from the earliest time to the reign of Constantine, will be developed and illustrated. Particular attention is to be devoted to Roman life and manners in the Ciceronian Age and the Early Empire. A limited number of sites outside the city will be visited during the session.

In connection with the sites for students to visit it is to be recalled that the American School has held the right to excavate the market place of Athens, the center of ancient Athens during the period of the city's incomparable beauty and greatness.

Many years ago Germany was given the honor of excavating Olympia, the scene of the Olympic Games. Later France was given the task and responsibility of revealing the ancient Oracle of Delphi. In 1925, the uncovering of the remains of Sparta was given to the English and in the same year, those of Corinth were alotted to the United States.

But the prize of all excavation problems has been considered the Athenian market place and in this connection Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University has pointed out that this large tract of a modern city has never been unhabited since the earliest times, and is today covered with homes.

Deep down, from 10 to an estimated 25 feet, lies the market place of the time of Themistocles, Pericles, Aristotle, Plato and Demosthenes; undisturbed except as some householder, digging a well, has, now and again, come on some precious fragment of the remains.

What the Forum was to Rome, the Market Place was to Athens.

Roscoe Guernsey is the executive secretary of the American Academy, with offices at 101 Park Avenue, in New York city, and enrollment for the summer session is now open with his office.

Bangor Publisher New Head of Maine Publicity Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, Jan. 13—New president of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau is Fred D. Jordan, publisher of the Bangor Daily News, who was elected to replace Herbert L. Swett of Skowhegan at the annual meeting of the board of directors in Portland on Monday. A special memorandum of thanks was voted Mr. Swett, who has served for six years, after he had presented a review of the work of his office.

Other officers elected were Fred D. Gordon of Portland, Arthur A. Crafts of Greenville and Lincoln A. Gardiner of Ellsworth, vice-presidents; Harrie B. Coe, general secretary, manager and corporation clerk; and James C. Maher, treasurer. Groups of members were also elected to the executive committee for terms of one year, two years and three years.

An amendment to the bylaws was passed making the out-going president a member of the executive committee also.

In his annual report, Mr. Coe, who was re-elected as general secretary, reviewed the 1936 season.

The tourist business increased about 13 per cent over 1935, he reported, and out of hundreds of hotels and camps replying to a questionnaire, only eight stated that business was poorer than in the preceding year.

The legislative appropriation of $100,000 for advertising the State in 1936 was paid for several times over, Mr. Coe declared, by an increase of about $500,000 in gasoline tax receipts.

In answer to 46,360 mailed responses to State of Maine advertising, 106,000 pieces of literature were mailed out, Mr. Coe stated, and the increase in the number of callers at the publicity bureau's main office was 8.4 per cent compared to the 1935 figure.

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"

Sale

10% Discount on...
CORSETS,
Bandeaux and All-in-Ones
IVY CORSET SHOP
300 Boylston Street Boston

CCC in Connecticut Brings $4,673,600 To Relatives of Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 13—The Civilian Conservation Corps, in the three years and a half since it started, has meant $4,673,600 to Connecticut relatives of boys enrolled.

This figure, compiled by the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission, covers only the $25 allotment for each enrollee sent each month directly to his family. It does not include the additional $5 monthly paid to the boy.

Since the boys, except for a few at the start, have come from families actually receiving relief, their earnings have meant a substantial lightening of the public welfare burden in Connecticut.

Hartford, the largest city in the state, has received the largest amount. Between April 1, 1933, and December 31, 1936, this city sent 1680 boys to CCC camps. Their families received $463,621. That Hartford welfare officials realize the benefit of the CCC to them is indicated by the report of the Relief Commission that this is the only large city in the state which has filled its quota for the enrollment now in progress.

New Britain, fifth city in population, ranks second to Hartford in the number of boys enrolled. It has had 1657 enrollees and their families have received $457,545.

State PWA Head Seeks New Office

Andrew H. Peterson, state director of the Public Works Administration, cast a speculative eye over Boston today in an effort to find a new home for his agency.

Now located on the fourth floor of the Federal Building, Mr. Peterson has been asked to move to make room for the new Social Security Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He hopes to be settled in new quarters by Feb. 1.

The director visited the western part of the State today, inspecting projects in Springfield and Holyoke. He will speak this evening at the dedication exercises of a new town hall in Cheshire.

Ski Lessons for Girls At University of Vermont

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 13—Women students at the University of Vermont are being offered free instruction in skiing by the Women's Athletic Association, which will also rent them skis at 5 cents a half-day. Clarence G. Bailey, Delmar, N. Y., a member of the Fleming Museum staff, will give the lessons. In the present absence of snow, Mr. Bailey will give "dry ski" lessons, until the fledging skiers are ready to sally forth and the requisite snow is there on which to sally.

Commission Urged To Investigate R. I. Small Loans Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13—The appointment of a seven-man commission to make a survey of the small loans companies in Rhode Island with a view of establishing uniform rates and better regulation, is provided for in a bill which is sponsored in the General Assembly by Representative John J. Wrenn, Democrat, of Providence.

The measure provides the commission shall complete its survey before March 20, in order that the present session of the Legislature shall have sufficient time to act in accordance with the recommendations of the resolution.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn in his inaugural message recommended action of the General Assembly in the small loan companies.

An advocate of sharp reduction in the present 3½ per cent maximum interest rate on unpaid balances of small loans, Mr. Wrenn proposed that the Governor appoint a committee consisting of the Chief of the Division of Banking and Insurance, a member of the Senate, two members of the House, a representative of the small loan companies, a representative of the general public, and an economic expert to study and report on the matter.

The proposed commission would study the Rhode Island small loans law and those of other states, and would examine records and reports to determine the net earnings and their relation to net capital of the loan companies. The Wrenn bill also would authorize the commission to subpoena witnesses and records and provide penalties for false testimony.

Number of Maine Camps

Maine has 282 adult, 82 girls' and 90 boys' recreational camps. It also has 641 overnight and tourist camps, 3221 roadside lodging places, and 4923 eating places.

Congressman as Part-Time Mayor Keeps Salem Up With Nation's Business

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Nominated for champion commuter of Congress—George J. Bates, 45-year-old Salem, Mass., Mayor and Republican Representative from the sixth district.

Mr. Bates, serving his fourteenth year as Mayor, leaves Washington Friday nights and starts back to the capital Sunday nights.

He is interested in the relief problem and is "not satisfied by any means" with the present relief administration. He maintains that it should be returned to local officials.

He has planned Salem's Works Progress Administration program two months ahead. His principal objective in Congress is "protecting" shoe, leather, textile and fishing industries.

Mr. Bates already has planned conferences with leaders of those industries, and he keeps card indexes of statistics for ready reference. The only mayor in Congress, holds that Massachusetts is discriminated against and does not get its share of relief. He declares that the six New England states receive the lowest proportion of government contributions of all the states in the country.

If you're in a hurry for an elevator in the Senate office building, ring three times. That's the Senate "special," and public elevators respond immediately, disregarding all other prospective passengers.

New Hampshire's new Republican Representative nearly missed a chance to take his seat by starting for Florida, convinced that his Democratic opponent, had won in a recount. But Arthur B. Jenks of Manchester, N. H., decided to stay over in Washington for two or three days, until the state Ballot Law Commission handed down its final ruling, giving him the seat by 10 votes over Democrat Alphonse Roy, also of Manchester.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Beverly, Mass., a former newspaperman, finds himself "on the other side of the fence" in more than one way these days. Besides giving out interviews and answering questions, instead of asking them, he is worried because his elevator fall on the opening day of Congress won more attention than his bill for a national unemployment census.

"They put the bill on page 23 and me on page one," he complained.

Three former Burlington, Vt., newspapermen are among the busiest of Washingtonians, Leo Casey directs the national Republican Committee's publicity; William D. Hassett, originally from Northfield, is on the White House secretarial staff; and Ira W. Drew is a Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania. He was born in Hardwick, Vt.

1937
BE SURE THIS YEAR—USE
Sunshine Laundry
BROOKLINE BEAcon 1790
In Business Since 1898

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists Opticians
Please Make Appointments
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

JANUARY SALE
Genuine GROVER SHOES

4.95 and 5.95
Regularly $6.50 to $8
Famous for restful comfort . . . all day long . . . smartly styled . . . fitted perfectly.

Also
Marshalaise Styel Heel Shoes
7.95
The heel that does not run over

GROVER SHOE SHOP
Zero Park St., cor. Tremont
BOSTON

LINCOLN

'36 Lincoln Zephyrs
We have several Sedans to choose from, used only a short time by officials of the company. All will be sold with a new car guarantee. Real Bargain $995 at

'35 Lincoln Town Sedan Custom
3-Window model, 5-pass., trunk rack; this car has had excellent care and equal to new in every detail. Cost new $4535 $2395

1935 Lincoln Sedan 7-P. Custom
Color black, de luxe equipment, trunk rack, equal to new. Cost new $4850. Now $2425

1936 Lincoln Convertible Sedan
Upholstered in special leather to match color of car; de luxe equipment, trunk rack, radio. Driven 3943 miles, equal to new and guaranteed as such. Cost $5400. Now $3695

Miscellaneous

'36 Ford Sedan, Trunk	$575
'36 Ford Sedan, De Luxe	545
'35 Ford Conv. Sedan	475
'35 Ford Sedan, De Luxe	415
'35 Ford Conv. Coupe	415
'35 Ford Sedan, Tudor	375
'35 Ford Coupe	375
'34 Ford Phaeton, Trunk	275
'34 Ford Sedan, Fordor	295
'34 Ford Sedan, Tudor	245
'36 Ford Coupe	515
'36 Lincoln Zephyr Sedan	995
'34 Pierce-Arrow Sedan	995
'36 De Soto Sedan, Trunk	645
'35 La Salle Sedan, Trunk	745
'34 Packard 7-P. Sedan	1195
'34 Packard 5-P. Sedan	995
'34 Cadillac 12-Cyl. Sed., Trunk	1095
'34 Cadillac 8-Cyl. Sedan	795
'33 Graham Sedan	315
'32 Stude. Conv. Coupe	295
'33 Buick Coupe	375
'32 Ford Coupe, 4-Cyl.	150
'30 Lincoln 5-P. Sedan	150

1934 Lincoln 7-P. Sedan
Custom renewed and refinished, 6-wheels, trunk rack. Cost new $4850. Now $1395

1932 Lincoln Limousine
7-Pass. de luxe equipment, trunk rack, excellent condition throughout. Cost new $3950. Price now $595

1933 Lincoln Custom Sedan
Judkins body, 5-pass., renewed and refinished; a very sporty type with trunk rack. Cost new $5700. Price now $1195

1932 Lincoln Custom Sedan
Judkins body, 5-pass., original paint like new, de luxe equipment with trunk rack. Cost new $5700 Price now $695

Ford Motor Sales Co.
1001 COMMONWEALTH AVE., BOSTON
STA. 6000—OPEN EVENINGS

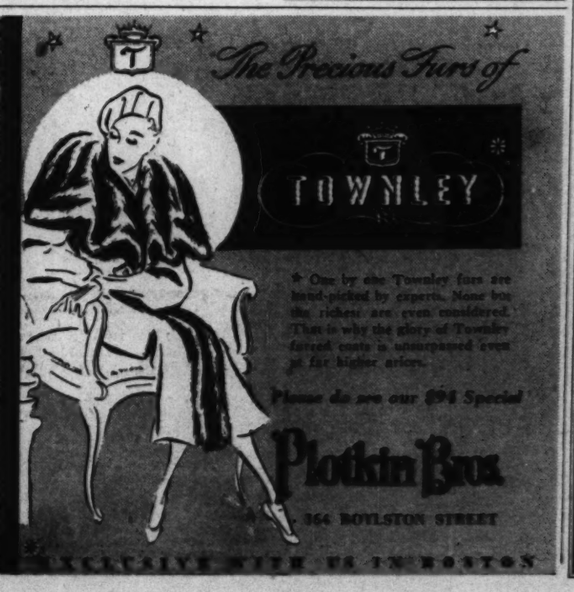
WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE
JANUARY CLEARANCE
LOOK FOR NEW WHITE MARBLE STORE FRONT

LADIES' LEATHER SUITCASES
were 9.00 to 37.50 NOW 6.95 to 24.85
WARDROBE CASES (For Women)
were 18.00 to 25.00 NOW 11.85 to 18.85
DRESSING CASES (Men's)
were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 1.95 to 9.85
were 12.50 to 50.00 NOW 9.85 to 39.85
JEWEL CASES (Including Stud Boxes)
were .75 to 35.00 NOW .45 to 24.85
GLOVES
MEN'S
were 3.50 to 6.00 NOW 2.85 to 4.55
LINED GLOVES (Men's and Women's)
were 3.50 to 6.00 NOW 2.85 to 4.85
WOMEN'S GLOVES
were 2.75 to 5.00 NOW 1.95 to 3.85
CLUB BAGS
were 12.00 to 85.00 NOW 7.85 to 57.50
KIT BAGS
were 42.50 to 75.00 NOW 29.85 to 59.75
SPORT BAGS (Talon Fasteners)
were 6.50 to 18.50 NOW 4.85 to 12.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Door)
were 70.00 to 130.00 NOW 59.85 to 99.50
WARDROBE TRUNKS
were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 19.85 to 54.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases)
were 14.00 to 22.50 NOW 9.85 to 18.85
were 25.00 to 45.00 NOW 19.85 to 37.85
HAT BOXES
were 4.50 to 27.50 NOW 3.85 to 17.85
WARDROBE CASES FOR MEN
were 20.00 to 45.00 NOW 16.85 to 29.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest size to fit under Pullman
were 22.50 to 80.00 NOW 17.85 to 57.85
VALISES
were 45.00 to 100.00 NOW 32.75 to 74.50
GLADSTONES
were 14.50 to 29.50 NOW 11.75 to 23.85
were 39.50 to 85.00 NOW 27.85 to 67.75

MEN'S SUITCASES
were 15.00 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 52.75
LADIES' FITTED SUITCASES
were 10.50 to 24.50 NOW 7.85 to 19.85
were 50.00 to 139.50 NOW 39.85 to 98.85
LADIES' HANDBAGS
were 3.75 to 5.50 NOW 1.95 to 3.85
were 7.50 to 10.00 NOW 5.85 to 7.85
were 12.00 to 25.00 NOW 9.85 to 18.85
UMBRELLAS
were 1.75 to 15.00 NOW 1.35 to 11.85
COLLAR CASES
were 2.75 to 14.00 NOW 1.85 to 11.85
TIE CASES
were 3.75 to 17.50 NOW 1.95 to 13.85
KEY CASES
were .50 to 5.00 NOW .15 to 3.85
ADDRESS BOOKS
were 1.00 to 7.50 NOW .65 to 4.85
SHOE CASES
were 20.00 to 75.00 NOW 16.85 to 47.85
TOILET CASES (Women's)
were 6.50 to 10.00 NOW 4.85 to 7.85
were 11.00 to 27.50 NOW 7.85 to 19.85
SEWING CASES
were 3.75 to 27.50 NOW 1.95 to 14.85
DESK SETS
were 5.50 to 30.00 NOW 3.85 to 19.85
MANICURE SETS
were 2.50 to 8.00 NOW 1.35 to 4.85
PHOTO FOLIOS
were 2.75 to 15.00 NOW 1.95 to 10.85
BRIEF CASES
were 2.75 to 50.00 NOW 1.95 to 29.85
BILL FOLDS
were 1.00 to 5.00 NOW .65 to 3.85
were 8.50 to 15.00 NOW 5.85 to 9.85
TOILET CASES (Men's)
were 3.75 to 10.50 NOW 1.95 to 7.85
were 12.50 to 50.00 NOW 8.85 to 29.85
FITTED OVERNITES (Airplane Style)
were 22.50 to 50.00 NOW 19.85 to 29.85

NOTE: No luggage made by WINSHIP is sold by any other store in Boston.

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP Inc.
Established 1776 372 Boylston Street
One Store Only Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets



Listed Stock Quotations •

Utilities Rise in Otherwise Uneven Market; Trading Active •

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Irregular But Some Utility Stocks Show Gain

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Widening demand for low-priced utilities put its imprint on an otherwise ragged stock market today.

Thrusting ahead fractions to around a point were United Corp., American & Foreign Power and Electric Power & Light.

Transactions approximated 3,000,000 shares.

Among shares on the upside were White Motors, Mack Truck, Yellow Truck, Reo Motors, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Federal Water Service, North American, International Telephone, United States Smelting, Seaboard Oil, Houston Oil, Container Corp., International Hydro-Electric, Gimbel, Marshall Field, Schenley, Procter & Gamble, Cluett Peabody, Canada Dry, Crown Cork, and Newport Industries.

In the backward class were American Telephone, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Transcontinental & Western Air, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Calumet & Hecla, Westinghouse, General Electric, Goodyear, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, American Woolen common and preferred, Fajardo Sugar, Loew's and Paramount.

Renewed discussion of the possible hardening of money rates in the near future was coincident with the boosting by dealers of bankers' acceptances' 1-16 of 1 per cent, the first advance in this type of paper in several months.

Bonds Recede Slightly

Firming of acceptance rates was accompanied by small recessions in the bond market today.

Fractionally lower were Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4½s, Rock Island 4s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, North American 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s, Texas Corp. 3½s and Western Union 5s.

Slightly improved were Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Loew's 3½s, National Dairy 3¾s with warrants and Walworth 4s.

In the U. S. Government sector losses of around 2/32 to 4/32s of a point ruled around mid-day. Losers were Treasury 3¼s of 1946, the 2⅞s and the 2¾s of 1959.

Foreign obligations were mixed. Gains of fractions to around a point in Milan 6½s and Poland 6s contrasted with similar declines in Japan 5½s and German 5½s. Cuban 5½s were up about 2.

The upturn of 1/16 of one per cent in acceptance rates, the first change since summer, was seen in some bond circles as an indication the money market might tighten.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Increased Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Mer&Mf Fire Ins	15c	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 20
Minn Honeywell	R50c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 4
Procter & Gamble	50c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 22
Extra				
John Irving Shoe of Boston	35	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 14
Procter & Gamble	25c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 23
Rike-Kumler	75c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Special				
New Tr Co(Mass)	$2	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Initial				
Nash-Kelv Corp	25c	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 1
Signode Steel Strapping new	50c	..	Feb. 5	Jan. 30
Wentwh Mfg pf *12½c	..	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Resumed				
Zenith Radio Cor	50c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 22
Regular				
Alaska Pack Assn	$2	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 21
Asso Ins Fund Inc	10c	S	Jan. 30	Jan. 18
C. C. C. & St Louis	$5	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 21
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 21
City Ice & Fuel Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Int Cellu Prod Co	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Inter Pig Ink	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Kalamazoo Stove	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Kan City, St L & Chi RR 6%pf gtd	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 18
Newberry (JJ) Co 5¼% pf A	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Newton Tr (Mass)	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Risdon Mfg Co	75c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	.....
Signode Stl Strapping pf	62½c	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 30
Stix, Baer & Ful	25c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Union Oil of Cal	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 21
Wentworth Mfg pf	25c	Q	May 15	May 1

*Half-quarterly dividend.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 13, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
6.75	Alles & Fisher	4	4	4		4¾
8.00	Bos & Albany	145	145	148	148	148
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	68½	68	68½	66	
..	Bos & Me	30¾	30	30	30	
..	Bos & Me pr pf	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
..	Bos & Me st A pf	40	39	40	39½	
..	Bos & Me st B pf	14½	13½	14	13½	
..	Bos & Me st C pf	18½	16½	16½	16½	
..	Bos & Me st D pf	19¾	19½	19¾	19½	
.84	Bos Prem Prop	18	17⅞	18	17½	
..	Brown Durrell	18	18	18	17½	
..	Cliff Mining	4	4	4	3¼	
..	Copper Range	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	
..	East Gas & Fuel	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾	
4.50	East Gas&Fuel pr pf	72	71⅞	72	71¾	
..	East Mass St Ry	3¼	3	3¼	3	
..	East Mass SR pf B	14½	14½	14½	14½	
..	Eastern SS	13	13	13	13	
3.00	Edison Elec	12	9	12	10¾	
1.00b	Employer's Group	156	156	156	155	
2.50a	First Nat Stores	44½	44	44	44	
..	Gilchrist	14	13½	14	13½	
..	Gile Royale	2	2	2	2	
.60	Loew's Boston	18½	18½	18½	18½	
..	Maine Cent	24½	23½	24	23½	
..	Maine Cent pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	
..	Mass Util Assoc	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
..	Narr Rac A	3	3	3	3	
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	139	138½	138½	138½	
..	North Butte	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3.50a	Old Colony	27	27	27	26	
1.15a	Old Dominion	14¾	7	7	7	
..	Quincy Min unpaid	1½	1½	1½	1½	
..	Quincy Min paid	10½	9½	9¾	8½	
.40	Shawmut Assoc	15	14¾	14¾	10	
..	Suburb Elec	2	2	2	2	
4.00b	Torrington	97	97	97	97½	
..	Union Cop L & M	45c	30c	40c	45c	
2.50b	Unit Gas	127½	125	127½	125	
..	Utah Apex	94	93½	94	93¾	
..	Utah M & T	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
..	Warren Bros	13½	11¼	13½	11¼	

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	1.34⅝	1.35½	1.34	1.35⅛	+ ⅝
July	1.17	1.17⅝	1.16	1.17¼	+ ⅝
Sept.	1.12⅛	1.12⅝	1.11⅛	1.12⅝	+ ⅝
Corn					
May	1.13	1.13⅛	1.11⅛	1.13⅛	+ ⅝
July	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.07	1.07⅝	+ ⅝
Sept.	1.03	1.03¼	1.02⅝	1.03	+ ¼
Oats					
May	.53⅜	.54⅛	.53⅜	.54⅛	+.01⅛
July	.47	.47⅛	.46⅝	.47⅛	+ ⅛
Sept.	.45	.45⅝	.44⅝	.45⅛	+ ⅛
Rye					
May	1.13	1.14⅝	1.12½	1.13⅝	+.01⅛
July	1.04	1.05	1.03⅝	1.04½	..
Sept.	.95	.96	.94⅝	.95½	— ⅛
Winnipeg Wheat					
May		1.39⅝	1.39⅝	1.39⅝	+ ⅜
July		1.24⅛	1.22⅞	1.23⅝	+ ⅛
Oct.		1.13	1.11⅝	1.12⅝	+.⅛

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 13	Last Jan. 12
74½	59	Acme Steel (4)	65	64½	65	65
18¾	9⅝	Adams Express (.35b)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17¾
35¾	17⅜	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28⅝	26⅜	26⅜	26¾
27¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	35½	35½	35½	35½
21½	11⅛	Advance Rumely	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
88½	56	Air Reduction (2½)	78⅝	78	78¼	79
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60t)	15⅜	15½	15¼	15¼
61½	12⅝	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅜
80	12⅛	Alleghn pf ww xxx (h)	47½	47	47½	46⅝
54½	27	Alleghany pf ww (h)	46	46	46	
40⅝	36⅛	Alleghany pf pf (h)	44	44	44	43½
36	23	Allegheny Steel (1.65b)	37	36⅜	36⅜	36½
30⅛	6¾	Allied Mills (½b)	21½	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
90	69	Allied Stores (.20b)	17¼	16⅞	17	16⅞
81	36⅝	Allied Stores pf (5)	84	84	84	
11	4	Allis Chalmers (1¼t)	79	78⅛	78⅜	78
39½	21¾	Amal Leather	39¾	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝
126⅛	75	Amal Leather pf (3)	107⅝	106⅜	107¼	107½
89	49	Amerada (2)	84	84	84	84
55½	36	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	87	85	87	85½
73	65	Am Bank Note (1t)	39½	38¾	38⅝	39½
70¼	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69½	69	69	
137½	110	Am Brake S&F (2t)	71⅞	71	71¾	71½
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	117¾	115¼	116¼	118½
78¾	31	Am Chain & Cable (4)	62½	62	62	62½
130¾	111	Am Chain & C pf (5)	79¾	79	79	82½
16⅞	7½	Am Colortype	12½	12¼	12¼	13⅛
35½	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	27	26½	26⅝	27
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	32¼	29⅛	30⅝	30⅝
8⅝	3½	Am Ancaustic T	97½	97	97½	97½
14⅝	9¾	Am European	9¼	9	9	9⅜
60⅞	29¾	Am & For Pow	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15½
50½	25	Am & For Pow pf	10¾	9½	10¾	9½
22½	12	Am & For Pow 6	63½	62	62⅝	62
21½	13	Am & For Pw 2pf	33¾	31¼	33⅜	30⅝
8⅞	4¾	Am Hawaiian (1)	19½	18⅝	18⅝	20
46	31½	Am Hide & L	8	7¾	7¾	8
51½	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	41
8⅝	2¼	Am Home Pr (2.40t)	49⅞	49	49½	49
24	16½	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅝
15½	8⅜	Am Ice pf (2)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
48⅜	23¼	Am International (.40b)	19	18⅞	19	18
122½	66	Am Locomotive	15⅝	15	15½	14⅜
29⅞	21	Am Loco pf (3g)	46¼	45⅛	45⅝	46¾
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (1t)	118	117½	117½	118
54⅞	27	Am Mach & Met (.60)	24½	24	24¼	24½
14⅜	7½	Am Metal	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅜
74½	36⅝	Am Power & Lt	65½	60⅝	64¼	59
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	16½	15⅞	16¼	16
27⅝	18¾	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	72¼	71	72½	72½
37	23¾	Am Radiator (.50t)	85¼	84⅜	84¾	85½
39¾	31	Am Rolling Mill (1.20t)	26¼	25⅞	26	26¼
48⅛	25⅝	Am Safety Razor (2t)	34	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝
18	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	33¼	33	33	33½
103	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	35¾	25⅛	25½	25½
108½	107	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	44	43	43	43¼
73½	57½	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	97⅜	96½	96½	97
66	20½	Am Snuff (3t)	106¼	105½	106¼	106¾
145½	107¾	Am Steel Fdries	66	66	66	66
36	24½	Am Steel F pf (7)	64¾	64	64	65⅝
63⅜	48¼	Am Stores (2)	46	46	46	
145	129	Am Sugar Ref (2)	44	44	44	43½
26⅝	20⅜	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	56	55	55	55½
190¼	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1t)	143¾	143¾	143¾	
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
104	88½	Am Tobac (5)	184	183½	186	184⅞
18	8⅞	Am Tobac B (5)	96½	96	96½	96¾
27¾	19⅛	Am Type Fdrs (1)	98½	97¼	97¾	98
11½	7¾	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝
76¾	53¾	Am Woolen	29¼	28⅜	29⅛	28⅝
2	⅜	Am Woolen pf (4g)	13¾	12⅝	13¾	13⅜
7¾	3½	Am Writ Pap (h)	78½	75½	75½	78¼
50	24	Am Zinc Lead & S	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
54	28	Am Zinc pr pf	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
89½	35	Anaconda Cop (1t)	52	52	52	52
28¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2t)	56⅝	55⅞	56⅜	56½
43	9	Anchor Cap (.60)	21½	20⅞	21½	21⅜
7	3	Andes Copper	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
50	37	A P W Paper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
110½	105¼	Archer Daniels (2t)	44	44	44	44¾
7⅞	4¾	Armour Del pf (7)	106¾	108⅞	108⅞	109
84	66¼	Armour Il pf (6)	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
62⅜	47¼	Armour Il pf pr pf (6)	85	85	85	85½
18⅞	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	62½	61¾	61¾	62
22⅛	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	15	15	15	14⅞
27⅞	12⅜	Artloom Corp	16¾	15½	16	15¾
112	75	Asso Dry Goods	22¾	21¾	21⅞	21¾
124	78	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	100	100	100	99
88½	59	Asso Dry G 2pf	115	115	115	
97	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	74	73½	73⅝	73½
49	21⅝	Atchison pf (5)	103	102⅜	103	103
31½	11	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48¼	47⅜	48¼	47⅞
35⅛	16⅝	Atl Gulf & W I	26	25¾	25¾	26
84	48	Atl Refining (1t)	32⅜	32	32	32¼
131	112	Atlas PPowder (2t)	77	77	77	76
30⅛	9¾	Atlas Powder pf (5)	133	133	133	
54¼	21⅜	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17	17	17	17½
10⅛	5⅜	Auburn Auto	31	31	31	31
46½	29½	Austin Nichols	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
7¾	4¾	Austin Nichols A	39¼	39¼	39¼	
		Aviation Corp Del	8⅛	8⅛	8¾	9
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9⅛	9	9	9¼
94⅞	26½	Baldwin L (h)	89¾	85½	89⅛	89
9⅞	2⅞	Baldwin Asd (h)	8	7¾	8	8
94⅞	33¾	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	89	89	89	89½
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36½	35½	36	35¼
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42¾	42¼	42¾	
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	39¾	38½	38⅞	
23⅛	13¼	Barker Bros	26½	26⅜	26⅜	26½
28¼	14⅛	*Barnsdall A (1)	32¾	31¾	32	32½
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	29¾	29¼	29¼	29
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1t)	102⅜	102	102⅜	102¼
105	100	Beatrice Cr pf $ww	108¾	108¾	108¾	
112	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4t)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	27½	26¾	26⅞	27
32⅝	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
72	48	Beneficial Ind Ln	27½	26¾	26⅞	27
20	16½	Best & Co (2½t)	23¾	23⅛	23¼	23⅛
135½	107½	Beth Steel (1½b)	63½	61¼	61½	61
65½	23	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	76¼	75¼	75¾	76
44⅝	24½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾
15	10	Bigelow Sanford (1t)	125¾	125	125¾	125
24⅞	14⅛	Black & Decker (¼)	66½	66½	66¼	66
120	77¼	Blaw Knox (.80)	34¾	34	34	34
190¼	149½	Blumenthal pf (21t)	26⅛	25	25	26
102½	87	Boeing Airplane	92¼	92¼	92¼	92
104	88½	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	36¾
18	8⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	44	43¾	43⅞	43¾
27¾	19⅛	Borden (1.60)	92	91	92	90
111½	78	Borg Warner (4)	27½	26⅞	27	27¼
76¾	53¾	Boston & Maine	77	77	77¾	78
2	⅝	Botany A pf (h)	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
18¾	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40t)	4¼	4	4	
64⅞	47	Briggs Mfg (2t)	19¾	17	19⅞	17¾
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	54¾	54½	54¾	54½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40t)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	45	43⅞	45	44
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	52½	51½	51½	51⅝
57	42⅝	Brooklyn Queens	101½	101½	101½	102
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	8	6½	7½	6¾
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	38¼	35⅝	38	
22⅛	8½	Brunswick Balke	52	51½	52	51¾
21¾	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	24⅜	23	23⅜	23½
11⅝	9¼	Budd Mfg	21	20¾	20¾	21
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
35½	23	Bullard (1¾b)	10¾	10½	10½	10½
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	40½	38½	40½	39
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60t)	54¼	54	54	53¾
31	2½	Bush Term (h)	33¼	32½	33	33½
14½	9¾	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
33¼	29¾	Butler (.60b)	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¼
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	14¼	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
29⅛	16½	Byers	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	
88½	54⅛	Byers pf	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1t)	28⅞	28½	28¼	28½
		—C—	86	85	85	86
48⅜	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	28⅞	28½	28½	28⅞
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	44½	43¾	44½	44½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	3¼	3	3¼	3
40¼	20	Campbell Wy&C (1t)	19¾	18½	18¾	19
30⅜	18¾	Canada Dry v	32⅛	32½	32½	33
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	32⅞	31¼	32	31¾
39¾	12¾	Cannon Mills (4b)	15⅜	15½	15¼	15⅛
9¾	6	Capital Admin (½b)	61	61	61	61¼
186	92½	Carriers & Gen (.30)	16½	16¾	16⅜	16½
91	54¾	Case Thresh (4)	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
32¼	21¾	Caterpillar Trac (2t)	154	153	154	152
19	6¾	Celanese Corp (1⅛b)	89½	89	89½	
37½	25¾	Celotex Co	28¼	27½	27⅝	27¾
9¼	6⅝	Central Aguirre (1½t)	37⅛	36½	37⅛	37
57	35	Central Foundry	39¼	38¾	38⅞	38½
23⅜	23½	Central RR of NJ	9¼	9	9	9
118½	40¾	Cen Violeta Sugar	41¼	40¼	41¼	40⅝
74	61⅜	Century Ribbon	24⅝	23¾	24½	24⅜
19¼	8½	Cerro de Pasco (4)	11	11	11	10½
72½	57½	Certain-Teed	73½	72	72½	73¼
38¾	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	17¾	17¼	17¾	17⅝
22¼	13	Champion P & F (1)	71¼	70½	71	71
100	58	Checker Cab Mfg	45	42½	42½	43¼
16⅛	8¾	Chesapeake Corp (3)	44	44	44	41
105	100	Ches & Ohio (2.80t)	87½	87½	87½	87
3¼	1¼	Chi Ab E Ill pf (6)	67½	67	67½	67¼
2¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	3¼	3	3¼	
4¼	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	9¼	8	9¼	
12	6	Chi & Gt W pf (6)	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
14⅞	4¼	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	14½	14½	14⅝	14¾
2¾	⅝	Chi Mail Order (1½t)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31⅜	21⅜	Chi Mill & St P (h)	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
2¼	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2¼
12⅞	6¾	Chi & N'eastern (h)	8¼	8¼	8¾	8¾
4¼	3⅞	Chi & N'western pf (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
12⅜	12⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	12¾	12½	12½	12
29⅞	20¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	29¾	28½	29¼	27¾
66¾	56	Chi Rk I & P (h)	66¾	64½	66¼	66⅛
3¾	1⅛	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8¾	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7¾	3¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
26⅛	14⅝	Chicksha Cot O	26½	24½	26½	24½
21¾	11¾	Childs Company	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
51	25	Chile Copper (1)	53	52⅜	52⅞	53
136¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	51	51	51	51
118	116	City Ice & Fuel (2)	118	116	118½	118¾
20¼	19¾	City Ice & F pf (6½)	20¼	19¾	20¼	19⅝
89¾	72⅝	City Stores (4)	86½	86½	86½	86½
13½	4⅝	City Stores pf (4)	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
67⅜	23⅝	Clark Equip (1.60t)	10	9¼	9¼	9
107¼	67¼	Cleve El Ilpf (4½)	37	36½	36⅞	37
48	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	113	113	113	112
77¾	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	122	88⅜	122	112
134	84	Coca Cola (3t)	86½	85¾	85¾	85¾
88	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	125	124½	125	124
15	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½t)	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	21⅝	20⅞	21	21⅜
68⅜	39½	Collons & Aikman (2t)	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
116	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	57¼	57¼	57¼	57
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	112	111¾	112	112½
36⅛	19	Colo & Southern	46	46	46	
27⅝	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	24¼	23½	24¼	23½
23⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	29	28½	29	28
108⅝	80½	Columbia G pf A (6)	20¾	18¾	20⅜	19¾
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	107	107	107	
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1t)	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¾
39½	29½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	37⅜	36½	37⅜	36⅝
84¼	64	Comm Credit (4t)	45	45	45	45⅞
128	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4½)	68	67⅜	67⅝	68
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4t)	113	111	112	114
24⅝	14⅞	Comm Solvents (.60t)	76	75½	75½	75¾
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅜
52	50¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	4½	3¾	4½	4
15⅛	7	Conde Naste Pub	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝	74½
44½	30⅛	Congoleum Nairn (1.60t)	38	37⅝	38	37½
25⅞	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛
32½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20½	20½	20½	
19¾	9	Consol Cigar	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
3	2	Consol Coal vtc	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅜
17⅞	12½	Consol Coal pf vtc	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
4	1	Consol Film Ind	39¾	39	39	39½
48⅝	15¼	Consol Film I pf (2z)	8¾	8	8	8¾
169	102	Consol Ed NY (2t)	18⅜	17¼	17¾	18⅝
49½	37	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	47¾	47	47¼	47¾
17¾	11½	Consol Laundries	108	108	108	108
12⅝	8½	Consol Oil (.60t)	12½	11¾	12	12¼
27⅞	17	Consol Rys Cu pf	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
26¼	18⅝	Consol Textile (h)	10¾	10	10	10
35⅝	10⅜	Container n (1t)	1	⅝

Business and Industry

Higher Prices for Wool Seen as Demand Continues Strong

Commerce and Finance

Concentration Of Employment Is Shown in Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Large concentration of employment in the hands of a few important industries is shown in the second installment of the report of the Twentieth Century Fund on "How Big Is 'Big Business'?" made public here today. Among those in which this concentration is most marked is the automotive industry, according to the report, which says that three of the largest of the motor vehicle manufacturers employ 63.9 per cent of the total number of workers engaged in that business.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, is founder and president of the fund.

The report is based on a survey in which the fund's research staff was engaged for two years. The findings are destined for the United States Bureau of the Census for embodiment in its statistical reports.

Eighty-four manufacturing industries were found to have employed 3,500,000 persons in 1933, in most of which "a considerable degree" of concentration was found to exist.

"In each of 24 of these 84 industries, more than 50 per cent of all wage earners were employed by the three largest corporations," the report says. "In 12 more, the proportion ranged from 40 to 50 per cent. At the other end of the scale, there were 20 industries in which the proportion was 20 per cent or less.

Concentration of Workers

The fund found that the industries in which the largest corporations employed more than 90 per cent of the wage earners were "a widely assorted lot," with cigarette manufacturers employing 91.4 per cent of all the wage earners in that industry.

The report contrasts with this the six largest manufacturers of women's clothing, who, it says, employed only 3.7 per cent of the workers in that field. These two extremes illustrate how greatly the importance of "Big Business" varies between different manufacturing industries when the largest companies are measured by the proportion of workers dependent upon them.

Other big corporations than cigarette manufacturers who employed more than 90 per cent of the wage earners in the year under review, were typewriter manufacturers, with 94.8 per cent of the workers in that industry employed by the four largest corporations; asphalt felt-base floor covering, with 78.9 per cent of the workers employed by the three largest concerns and more than 92 per cent by the six largest; copper refining and smelting, with 71.6 per cent of the workers employed by the three largest companies and 90.5 per cent by the six largest; corn syrup manufacturers, with 62 per cent employed by the three largest concerns and more than 90 per cent by the seven largest, and six or fewer manufacturers of photographic apparatus employing 88.7 per cent of the workers in that industry.

"Between 80 and 90 per cent of all wage earners in the respective fields are employed by the six largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of explosives, matches, firearms, watch cases, cash registers, rayon and beet sugar," the report continues.

"Important industries in which there is relatively little concentration of employment, with the six largest corporations using 20 per cent or less of the total number of wage earners, include textile dyeing and finishing, the canning of dried fruits and vegetables, the manufacture of confectionaries, paper, stamped ware, silk and rayon goods, cotton goods, furniture, men's clothing, women's clothing, paper boxes and planing mill products."

How Big Concerns Predominate

The survey further revealed that four largest soap makers employ 60.6 per cent of all wage earners in the industry; that the proportion in the manufacture of agricultural implements was 64.6 per cent and that the three largest distillers of alcohol and alcoholic liquors employed 47 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in that business.

The three largest steel manufacturers employed 45.3 per cent of the total number of steel workers and the three largest manufacturers of woolen carpets employed 52.3 per cent of that industries' total of workmen.

"The three largest meat packers employed 44.1 per cent of the industries pay roll," the report continues. "The four largest manufactures of electrical machinery employed 43.1 per cent of the industries total number of workmen; the three largest oil refiners, engine manufactures, chemical manufactures and shipbuilders employed about one third of the workmen in those fields; the three largest shoemakers and the three largest woolen goods makers employed about one fifth of the total enrollment of those industries."

The report today will be followed by others covering the last two sections of the survey and will deal with profits and salaries.

"The studies are purely factual," the report says. "When all three sections of the survey have been published, the committee in charge will supplement it with conclusions and recommendations."

The committee is headed by Ralph E. Flanders, president of Jones and Lamson Machine Company. The other members are A. A. Berle, chamberlain of the city of New York; William J. Donovan, formerly assistant to the United States Attorney General in charge of anti-trust matters; Dexter M. Keezer, president of Reed College; Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Laurence H. Sloan, vice-president of the Standard Statistics Company. Evans Clark, director of the fund, is executive secretary of the committee.

Diesel Fuel Oil Price Raised

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced that effective Jan. 9 its price on diesel fuel oil is advanced 15 cents to $1.65 a barrel at Baytown, Galveston, Harbor Island, Houston and Ingleside, Texas.

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T. Jefferson Coolidge
Elected Chairman of Board of Old Colony Trust Co., Boston

T. J. Coolidge Is Elected Chairman Old Colony Trust

Practically all of the national banks in Boston observed "bank day" yesterday, most of these re-electing their officers and directors. Reports showed increased deposits and larger commercial business.

An important change was the election of T. Jefferson Coolidge, former under-secretary of the Treasury, as chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company. He succeeds Gordon Abbot who is retiring after 43 years' service with the bank. Mr. Coolidge is a descendant in the fifth generation of President Thomas Jefferson. He graduated from Harvard in 1915 and served throughout the war in France as an officer in the 76th division.

Mr. Coolidge, in 1921, became a vice-president of the Old Colony, which was founded by his father. Mr. Coolidge is director and trustee of many corporations and president of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Abbott has been one of the most widely known men in Boston and New England banking and finance. He became vice-president of the Old Colony in 1893, president in 1900 and chairman in 1910.

The First National Bank of Boston reported earnings for 1936 of $7,281,000, an increase of $400,000 over those in the preceding year, Philip Stockton, president, told the stockholders.

Those elected directors by the Boston banks were:

First National Bank

John S. Ames	Robert F. Herrick
Frederick Ayer	Halfdan Lee
George R. Brown	Russell H. Leonard
Frank D. Comerford	Thos. Nelson Perkins
Guy W. Cox	Neil W. Rice
Thomas K. Cummins	Charles E. Spencer Jr.
Carl P. Dennett	John J. Robinson
William Dexter	Abbot Stevens
B. H. Bristow Draper	Philip Stockton
Frederic C. Dumaine	Bernard W. Trafford
Homer Gage	Sinclair Weeks
George P. Gardner	S. W. Winslow Jr.
Francis R. Hart	

Old Colony Trust Co.

Hobart Ames	J. Reed Morss
William Amory	Andrew J. Peters
Charles F. Ayer	Richard S. Russell
Amory Coolidge	S. Parkman Shaw Jr.
T. Jefferson Coolidge	Gifford K. Simonds
Channing H. Cox	Joseph A. Skinner
William J. Davidson	James J. Storrow Jr.
William Dexter	Eliot Wadsworth
Wallace B. Donham	E. Sohier Welch
Russell G. Fessenden	J. Cheney Wells
W. Cameron Forbes	Charles W. Whittier
Reginald Foster	Cornelius A. Wood
Francis R. Hart	

Officers were re-elected with the exception of Charles H. Bowen, vice-president, and Frederick J. Bradlee, actuary, both of whom retired after many years of service.

National Shawmut Bank

Norman I. Adams	Robert G. Dodge
Nathaniel F. Ayer	Robert M. Leach
Harry L. Bailey	H. deForest Lockwood
Spencer Borden	Arthur N. Maddison
Walter S. Bucklin	Henry J. Nichols
Paul C. Cabot	P. A. O'Connell
George H. Clough	George E. Pierce
Lawrence Coolidge	Carl M. Spencer
Albert M. Creighton	Oliver M. W. Sprague

Officers were re-elected.

Merchants National Bank

George B. Bacon	Russell B. Lowe
Frank L. Converse	Joseph P. Manning
Robert D. Brewer	Robert W. Maynard
Douglas Crocker	Samuel D. Parker
Louis Curtis	W. Rodman Peabody
Ernest B. Dane	James L. Richards
Wm. Arthur Dupee	Alfred L. Ripley
Frederick A. Flather	George W. Smith
William S. Forbes	Charles Stetson
John L. Hall	Albert R. Whittier

Frank L. Converse, formerly assistant to the president, was elected vice-president.

National Rockland Bank

Roger Amory	John K. Howard
Stanley M. Bolster	Elmore I. MacPhie
Harrie I. Brett	Ernest L. Reuter
Herbert M. Cole	Robert B. Rugg
Nelson Curtis	Bayard Tuckerman Jr.
Wallace J. Falvey	Frank S. Waterman
Charles E. Hodges Jr.	

Officers were re-elected.

Webster and Atlas

Jacob A. Barbey	Richard M. Everett
Charles B. Barnes	Edward W. Grew
Theodore G. Bremer	Arnold W. Hunnewell
Charles Brewer	Arthur W. Lane
Wm. R. Cordingley	Edward Motley
Raymond B. Cox	Harrison G. Reynolds
Amory Eliot	
Roger Ernst	W. S. Blake

Officers were re-elected.

Economics in the News

(Continued from Page 1)

Even after the factory hand has been dismissed, there is always some kind of a stocking out of which he can draw. Consequently, he does not lose his morale till the exhaustion of his resources is in sight. It takes longer for the less unfortunate farmer to reach this stage, still longer for the great salariat, and much longer for the business man.

Now, while this social disintegration is in process, the economic system is adjusting itself on a new functioning or exchange basis.

By far the worst shocks to the American social system were sustained when the economic system was struggling up from bottom. Read some of the newspapers between mid-summer, 1932, and March, 1933, for some of its social effects. Farmer violence in Iowa; tax strikes in Pennsylvania; a crime wave; education at a standstill in towns and villages; a sharp upward trend in insanity. Some of the social indexes, compiled by Prof. William F. Ogburn, of the University of Chicago, in his annual "Social Changes," show that civilization was going down as the economic indexes were going up. The malaise had bitten too deep even to be expunged by the Nov. 4 decision to change Presidents.

* * *

In the 1932 election and the early 1932 bank panic there was a mandate, let alone a need, for Government intervention. It was not till Mr. Roosevelt came in that even the business men gave up, showing in their almost despairing appeal to the new President to help them that they, too, had come to the end of their tether. And Governor Landon himself, speaking on Feb. 12, 1933, in behalf of a grant of exceptional powers to the incoming Mr. Roosevelt, obesrved, "The security of our present civilization is at stake." Yet the statistical recovery was on!

In all the circumstances one must conclude with the common-sense verdict that the socio-economic recovery did not begin till 1933. And Mr. Roosevelt, with his Dantonesque motto, "Be audacious!" can never be denied the credit, it seems to me, for reviving America's faith in herself, and for taking a hand in reversing what Russell C. Leffingwell, the Morgan banker, called the "grinding agony of deflation."

New Price Peaks Reached For Wool During Past Week

Weekly Wool Review

New price peaks are being reached in the market for raw wool and the top is not yet in sight, in opinion of well qualified observers. Some nice business is being placed, despite high prices and actual scarcity of many grades of domestic wool. Quotations continue to rise under the impetus of persistent demand for the limited available supplies and the placing of Government contracts for goods that require heavy poundage of the raw material to produce.

Territory wools of fine and fine medium descriptions are now close to the $1.08 a pound mark, clean, and Ohio delaines, graded, are held firm at $1.12½@1.15. Some contracting is being done in the West around 35@36c, in the grease.

Scoured Wools Active

Scoured and pulled wools are perhaps the most active at the moment and some rather large quantities have been moved within the past week. Some of these are undoubtedly going into cloth and wearing apparel for Government use.

Wools imported for immediate consumption at Boston last week amounted to 8,259,275 pounds, including 2,778,237 pounds of Australian fine combing wools of 64's grade, according to Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. When these wools are processed for manufacture, the actual clean content of the Australian fine wools is estimated at 1,516,917 pounds, with a value of $879,596.

In the goods end of the market, history is repeating itself in the form of revival of price resistance such as marked the situation a few months ago, when wools were substantially lower in price than at present. Buyers of goods have responded well to sharp increase in prices to offset advances in raw wool, increased manufacturing costs brought about by wage increases, and additional expense of the Social Security legislation. Once the long drawn out resistance was overcome, business was brisk.

Strikes in the motor industry constitute the only serious threat on the wool textile horizon at the moment. Some mills that specialize on upholstery fabrics for the automotive lines, are curtailing production sharply to meet lessened consumption while motor plants are shut down, and several hundred mill hands have been laid off recently in [illegible] of these factories.

World Markets Firm

Meantime world markets for wool are decidedly firm. Buying of Japanese interests in chief primary markets is ostensibly the reason for the basic strength in overseas markets, particularly in Australia, South Africa and South America. Japan is now the most aggressive buyer, and has been since the holidays.

Demand for mohair has slowed down considerably reflecting the strike situation in the motor field, where sizable quantities of mohair is used. Values are held firm, however. Good Texas mohair is quoted from 65@70c in the Boston market with little available.

Improved Refining Methods Increase Gasoline Extraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Improved methods in the refining and "cracking" of crude oil have enabled the petroleum industry to obtain almost twice as many gallons of gasoline from a barrel of oil as was possible in 1920, finds the California Oil & Gas Association.

These technological advances have allowed the industry to pass the economies along to the consumer, with the result that the average retail price of a gallon of gasoline has been reduced from 29.74 cents in 1920 to only 13.55 cents in 1935. Since the average United States motorist is said to use 700 gallons of gasoline a year, this means that car owners are buying their annual supply of gasoline at a saving of $113.33, or more than half, as compared with what motorists paid in 1920.

Steel Production Unchanged in Week At 79½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production of steel remained unchanged during the past week at 79½ per cent of mill capacity, according to Iron Age.

"The Pittsburgh district, least affected by suspensions of automobile tonnage, is operating at 80 per cent, one point up from last week and the highest rate for that district in more than six years," the trade journal said. "There have been gains elsewhere, notably at Youngstown and Birmingham. While there have been declines in some other centers, they are no more than would normally occur from week to week under most favorable circumstances.

"Cold rolled sheets and alloy bars have been the most seriously affected by automobile holdups, but in sheets it has been possible to rearrange rolling schedules and ship to consumers whose requirements otherwise might not have been satisfied until February or March.

"Exceptionally heavy backlogs in nearly all products, but particularly in sheets, bars, shapes, plates, wire and tin plate, are enabling most companies to maintain their average activity at approximately its recent rate. Unless automobile strikes extend to other companies or are long drawn out, there may be no appreciable change in steel mill operations during the next few weeks.

"The principal concern of the steel industry has been the booking of fairly large tonnages of the heavier products for construction projects and railroad equipment. A sizable volume of railroad equipment business is in the market.

"Heavy melting steel scrap has advanced 50 cents a ton at Pittsburgh and 25 cents at Philadelphia, the Iron Age composite reaching a new high of $18.17 since February, 1925."

National City Bank Profit $2.13 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the year 1936 the National City Bank of New York earned $13,243,674, exclusive of recoveries, but after deducting customary reserves amounting to $2,163,000 and reserves for depreciation of bank premises of $1,721,000, James H. Perkins, chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Earnings were equal to $2.13 a share on the 6,200,000 shares of capital common stock of $12.50 par value. In 1935 the bank had net earnings of $13,048,191, equal, after dividend payments on the preferred stock then outstanding, to $1.83 a share on the common.

Olds Resigns as Chairman Of Reo Motor Car Board

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—R. E. Olds, Lansing capitalist, announced his resignation as chairman of the board of directors of the Reo Motor Car Company. He gave as his reason a desire to retire from active business.

Mr. Olds, 73 years old, is one of the motorcar industry's pioneers, having organized his first motorcar company in 1896.

Proctor & Gamble Places Stock on $2-a-Year Basis

CINCINNATI (AP) — Directors of Proctor & Gamble Co. placed the common stock on a $2 a year basis, declaring a 50 cent quarterly dividend as compared with the 37½ cents paid in previous quarters.

They also declared an extra dividend of 25 cents, payable on Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 22.

Rail Equipment Makers' Outlook For 1937 Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Indications are that 1937 will witness further improvement in the satisfactory earnings progress made in 1936 by railroad equipment manufacturers, it is reported in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Gains, however, says the report, will be modest in the terms of the industry's production capacity. There are exceptions, of course, chiefly in the accessory division. In the final analysis, railroad purchasing power will determine future orders for rolling stock and equipment. Hence, such factors as carloadings, passenger traffic, rate schedules, and wage legislation will bear close watching.

Largest Orders in Years

"Inspired by the rise in traffic and operating revenues, domestic railroads bought more new rolling stock during 1936 than in any year since the recovery set in," the report states. "For the 11 months through last November, 354 locomotives, 40,000 freight cars and 204 passenger cars were ordered. Although this volume looms large in contrast to the insignificant business of 1932 and 1933, it falls far short of the 1922-1929 average annual purchases —1400 locomotives, 102,000 freight cars, and 2100 passenger cars.

"Estimates of 1937 business vary widely, although trade opinions all agree upon further revival. Meanwhile, equipment shares are generally selling at levels which liberally discount further improvement in earnings.

"Manufacturers of parts and accessories, such as brakes, brake shoes, trucks, track maintenence equipment, and signalling devices, face a brighter outlook. This division of the railroad equipment industry already is substantially ahead of the pay-point, and gratifying earnings are being recorded.

A. A. R. Rulings Beneficial

"In addition to usual replacement orders, manufacturers of cast steel underframe members are receiving supplementary business as a result of the ruling of the American Association of Railroads that arch-bar freight cars will not be permitted in railroad interchange after Jan. 1, 1938.

"Approximately 450,000 such cars, now in service on Class D roads, must be rebuilt. Also, specification of the new AB brakes by the A. A. R. as standard equipment on all cars by 1945 should stimulate earnings of air brake and brake shoe manufacturers. Meanwhile, the rising trend of railroad traffic and the greater capacity and power of the new equipment are emphasizing the need for more efficient roadbeds and signaling devices."

Steel Scrap Prices Highest Since 1925

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 13

Dow, Jones & Co. said today scrap steel quotations at Pittsburgh were at the highest level since January, 1925.

A sale of No. 1 heavy melting material to a district mill at $20 a ton advanced the quotation on that grade 50 cents to a range of $19.75-$20.25. The 1929 high was $19.25, it was stated. The 1925 top was $22.

Voorhees to Help Direct Finances Of U. S. Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—E. M. Voorhees, vice-president and director of the Johns-Manville Corporation, has been appointed vice-chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, Myron C. Taylor, chairman, announced.

He was elected for the term expiring in 1938, and will assume his new post in the steel corporation on April 1.

He has been associated with Johns-Manville for more than nine years, where he has consecutively been general auditor, treasurer, secretary, vice-president and director.

Born in Amsterdam, N. Y., and educated in the high school there, he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1914. He is 45.

The new appointee will succeed Edward R. Stettinius.

N. Y. City Bond Issue Sold At New Low Rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—New York city yesterday sold $50,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds to a banking group headed by National City Bank on its high bid of 102.33 per cent of par, a record low interest cost on bonds of a comparable maturity.

The bonds become due in 1977.

Frank Taylor, city comptroller, following the sale, said the interest cost basis of 2.94 per cent was somewhat higher than he had anticipated. He stated he had expected the money to cost around 2.75 per cent.

The bonds were reoffered immediately by the winning syndicate at 103½.

Electric Power Up 8.4 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported electric power production for the week ended Jan. 9 was 2,244,030,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 8.4 per cent over the preceding week.

In the same week last year production totaled 1,854,874,000 kilowatt hours but the institute pointed out the comparison, a drop of 21 per cent from the latest figure, was distorted because the week ended Jan. 4, 1936, contained the New Year's holiday.

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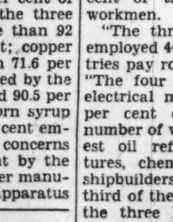

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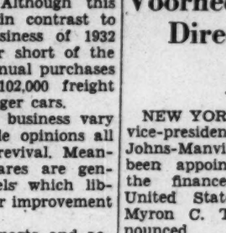

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We settle estates as Executor and Administrator, attending to all matters of taxation, accounting and investment.

TRUSTEE

We act as Trustee under wills and under voluntary or living trusts, assuming the management of investments and other property.

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Babe Siebert Is Almost Certain to Retain Rating on Defense of All-League Team

Only Two of All-Stars Likely to Hold Posts

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	13	4	7	61	53	30
Rangers	12	4	7	63	45	28
Boston	11	3	9	58	56	25
Chicago	6	6	11	32	41	18

Canadian Division

Canadiens	14	2	9	69	58	30
Montreal	9	6	10	51	55	24
Toronto	8	2	12	50	55	18
Americans	7	3	15	52	73	17

Results Jan. 12

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Canadiens 4, Detroit 1.
Americans 4, Montreal 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The career span of professional hockey players is varied. Eddie Oatman, veteran of veterans, actively patrolled a wing more than 20 years, numerous others have passed the 10-year mark and a fair average might be established at six or seven.

Once the pro hockey player establishes himself as a regular in the National Hockey League, he is quite certain to continue a four-year period at least. Not so with the all-star player selections, however, which vary often. Of last year's selected team, only two have an outside chance to remain on for this year.

The team elected last year consisted of Tiny Thompson, goal; Eddie Shore, right defense, and Babe Siebert, left defense, all of the Boston Bruins, Hooley Smith, now with the Bruins and then with Maroons, in center; Charlie Conacher of Toronto, right wing, and Dave Schriner of Americans, left wing.

Of those six players, the only possible repeaters at present are Babe Siebert, now the bulwark of the Canadiens' defense, and Sweeney Schriner. In fact, Siebert is almost a certainty to repeat. The big fellow was shunted from Montreal to Rangers to Boston a couple of years ago, apparently through as a hockey player. The Bruins put him on defense with Eddie Shore and in two years he reached all-star proportion. With Canadiens this year Siebert is the talk of the circuit.

Tiny Thompson is a veteran goalie and a good one. This year his defensive record has suffered because the Bruins have broken up their great rear guard by trading Siebert. Another obvious reason is the newly adopted offensive system the Bruins are using to play wide-open hockey. Thompson is no longer offered the protection of other years.

The other defenseman of last year, Eddie Shore, has not approached the form he displayed during the past campaign. He was out of action some six weeks and while he continues to be the best defenseman on the club, he is far from the Eddie Shore of old.

Of the three forwards selected then, only Schriner continues to reach the headlines and there are other left wingers in the league who are very likely to upset him such as Harvey Jackson of the Leafs, Herb Lewis of Detroit and Aurel Joliat of Canadiens. Charlie Conacher, the 1935-36 all-star right winger, has been out of action since the fall with a bad wrist and may not play again this season, thereby eliminating him from all consideration.

The veteran Hooley Smith, now with the Bruins, has not found a pair of wings to work with, along with having played defense during Shore's absence and being retarded by injury. He has faded from consideration along with Conacher, and even if he finishes the season with great hockey, he has lost too much time already.

Lester Patrick stands an even chance to retain the all-star coaching berth, but he still has plenty of opposition from Jack Adams, Cecil Hart and Art Ross. It is a little early yet to begin naming probable all-star selections, but in another article it might be well to look them over now that half the season has rolled by.

The abuse heaped upon the policy of defensive hockey supposedly played by the Chicago Black Hawks is hard to believe here in Boston. On their first appearance at the Garden they played a smart, fast and quite open game, holding the locals to a one-all tie, and last night they trounced the Bruins 4 to 2 and displayed little of the so-called defensive hockey.

It is true that the Hawks did play defensive hockey at times, but when they did so they were justified. They started the game without the use of their leading scorer, Paul Thompson, and a regular defenseman, Art Welbe. That handicap, plus the fact that they were protecting a lead most of the time, certainly called for caution. The Hawks need victories and with one in sight they made no foolish moves of playing wide-open hockey needlessly.

Of course the Bruins looked much better than the Hawks by comparison because, trailing one and two goals practically all the way, they were opening up at every opportunity to score goals and overhaul the visitors. Mush March and Gordon Brydson each scored two goals for the Hawks and the former looked like one of the best right wingers in major-league hockey.

New York Americans pulled a surprise in defeating the Montreal Maroons 4-0 and Lorne Chabot, goalie who replaced the ailing Roy Worters, played a large part in the victory. Previous to this game the Amerks had lost 12 of their last 13 games. In the other game played last night the Canadiens continued their spectacular hockey by overpowering the world champion Detroit Red Wings, 4 to 1, and increased their lead over the faltering Maroons to six points in the Canadian division standing.

Penn, Columbia Retain Unbeaten Eastern Records

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	119	92	1.000
Columbia	2	0	83	55	1.000
Harvard	2	1	137	112	.667
Dartmouth	0	1	32	49	.000
Yale	0	1	29	36	.000
Princeton	0	2	65	101	.000
Cornell	0	2	68	88	.000

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — Pennsylvania's Quakers and Columbia's Lions seem to be setting the stage for a renewal of one of the bitterest basketball rivalries in the history of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League.

For years, the struggles between Penn and the Lions have been anything but of the patty-cake variety, even when neither was a title contender. At times their clashes have turned out to be battle royals on whatever floor they occupied at the moment.

This year, with both regarded as the class of the league, and with Columbia seeking to retain the title and the Quakers just as intent on regaining the crown lost last year, the outlook is for a stiff fight down to the final gun.

Both remained in the undefeated class last night. Penn won its third straight game by knocking off Yale, 36-29, despite the efforts of the Elis' laughing Larry Kelley, just returned to action. Columbia trounced Princeton's mediocre and still victoryless outfit, 49-27, to remain just back of the Quakers with two consecutive victories.

The defeats set the Tigers down to the bottom of the pack, tied with Cornell's twice-beaten Ithacans, and put Yale right next to the bottom, with a loss in its one and only league start to date.

For the rest of the week, the league finds Cornell at Princeton Thursday in a game which will break the cellar deadlock, Columbia at Yale Friday and Penn at Dartmouth and Harvard at Cornell Saturday.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, idle since Saturday, gets under way again tonight, with Georgetown at Temple. The only other game this week finds Carnegie's defending champions at West Virginia Saturday, while Pittsburgh's pace-setting Panthers remain idle.

Harvard whipped Massachusetts Tech 44-27 in the only start for a league team in outside warfare last night. Conference combinations didn't fare so well in non-conference clashes as Carnegie fell before Westminster 29-22, and West Virginia bowed to Salem 27-21.

Featuring tonight's outside program, Pitt tangles with Notre Dame, and the Irish are ready for revenge for the terrific beating they absorbed at the hands of the Panther last fall. Dartmouth, of the league, meets Providence, while Penn State, which as yet has not started its conference schedule, faces a threat in Lafayette.

Dr. Harmon Says No Games Scheduled

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 13 (AP) — Glenn Thistlethwaite, director of athletics at University of Richmond, said today Boston University has canceled a football game scheduled with the Virginians at Boston, Oct. 30.

Saying "Boston's action has inconvenienced us no end," the Richmond mentor declared he would cancel a baseball game scheduled between the two colleges here April 7. He said the baseball game guarantee given Boston University was predicated on the guarantee offered the Richmonders in football.

Dr. John M. Harmon, director of athletics at Boston University, in a statement made today, said that Boston University couldn't have canceled either a football or baseball game with the University of Richmond because there were no dates officially scheduled. Dr. Harmon explained that University of Richmond had sent contracts to Boston University calling for a football game on Oct. 30 at Boston and a baseball game at Richmond, April 7, but inasmuch as the contracts were not satisfactory to B. U. officials they were not approved.

N. E. College Notes

Harvard's high-flying hockey team added Brown to its list of victims last night by defeating the Bruins, 7 to 1, at Providence before 4000 fans, reported to be the largest crowd ever to witness a college hockey game in this city.

Boston University and Boston College played 80 minutes of hockey last night at the Arena before Pete Murphy, Eagles left winger, was able to push in the winning marker, and send the Terriers down to a 6-to-5 defeat. This was B. U.'s first loss in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Northeastern's hockey team plays host to the Massachusetts State six tomorrow night at the Arena. Five of the six starters, and most of the squad members, learned their hockey in this vicinity. Capt. Al Ingallis, in goal, is from Methuen, while Cap Rossiter of Malden and Dick Towle of Cohasset will be at defense. Johnny Lavrakas of Watertown and Norman Linden of Everett will be on the wings.

The Huskies are scheduled to play at Brunswick, Maine, today and will make a flying trip home for the game with the Staters. Coach Herb Gallager plans no lineup changes, with Curt Ganong remaining as first-line center.

Dual Track Meet Tonight

Track teams of the Boston and Newton Y. M. C. A.'s will meet for the second time this season at the Samuel Johnson Memorial Gym, 316 Huntington avenue, tonight at 7:30.

Tops Defensemen

By a Staff Photographer

Babe Siebert

Harvard Five Improved When Players' Attitudes Changed

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With impressive victories over Cornell and Princeton already stored away in their lockers at the Indoor Athletic Building, Harvard's varsity basketball squad faces its remaining nine Eastern Intercollegiate League games with considerable optimism.

Gone is the inferiority complex that has surrounded the Crimson players in the past. Basketball is definitely on the up grade at Cambridge; improvement is apparent with each Eastern League engagement. This improvement, according to Coach Wesley Fesler, can be attributed to the remarkable change in the attitude of the players themselves.

"We have a strong team this season," said Fesler recently while watching his squad run through a fast practice, "and we'll make plenty of trouble in that Eastern League. I won't say we'll win, or even come close. It doesn't pay to make predictions of that sort. But I will say the Harvard team will give every opponent a good, hard battle. The present outfit is the strongest I have coached here at Cambridge.

Spirit Has Changed

"If you could be right with these boys through their practice sessions and during their games," continued Fesler, "you'd understand why such a vast improvement has lifted our team on equal footing with other Eastern League fives. The spirit of the entire squad has changed. In past seasons we have been handicapped by an inferiority complex; the boys realized that the sport was still in its infancy here. They also knew the men they played against were much more experienced in league competition.

"But that feeling has entirely disappeared. The boys are confident now, that when they go out on that floor, their chances are just as good as the other fellows. They hustle every minute and try to keep one step ahead of their opponents. Of course, they can't always accomplish this, but they keep trying.

"The Eastern League is well balanced this year. Pennsylvania and Columbia are especially strong. The 'breaks' may eventually decide the championship. But if our players stay up on their toes, and utilize their natural offensive and defensive ability, we can't miss climbing into the upper half of the league. And if we get a few of the 'breaks' —well, I'm willing to let the future take care of itself."

Pass 50-Point Level

Harvard's offensive power was exhibited in those victories over Cornell and Princeton. The locals scored 54 points against the former and 52 against the Tigers. Fesler's boys are the only one in the Eastern League to pass the 50-point level this season and they have accomplished this twice. In the opening league engagement of the season, they were beaten by Pennsylvania, but as the 34-to-31 score indicates, it was a closely contested battle.

Outstanding in the Crimson's league games to date has been the scoring of George Lowman and the great defensive play of Leavitt White. Lowman, a junior classman, has piled up 42 points in three league games. He amassed 10 points against Pennsylvania, 14 against Cornell and 18 facing Princeton.

White, originally a forward, has developed into an outstanding guard. His work in the Cornell and Princeton contests was particularly brilliant.

Lupien, Grondahl and Heckel are three sophomores with much promise. The last named is giving Capt. Ernest Gray a battle for the starting center berth. Lupien spares White at guard. Grondahl specializes at forward. Vernon Struck, a football star, teams with White. Lewis McGowan, playing his second year of varsity basketball, is the other starting forward.

Harvard's next Eastern League game is with Cornell at Ithaca next Saturday. The following Thursday Pennsylvania comes to Cambridge.

Farm System Is Spreading Over Clubs in East

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Acting on the theory that "if the Cardinals did it, why shouldn't we?" major league clubs east of the Alleghanies aren't letting any grass grow under them in building up farm systems in the bushes.

Along with the Giants' recent purchase of a class AA outfit to lay the groundwork for a chain, and the disclosure that the Boston Red Sox will have shares in eight clubs this season, the lowly Brooklyn Dodgers came up today with a surprise announcement of a hook-up to include eight minor league teams for 1937.

This big-time departure of the Dodgers into the agricultural side of the game may include every sort of material from the highly-regarded Class AA American Association down through Class D. Still pending, however, are negotiations for some sort of working agreement in the association.

Through Allentown

Much of the system will be operated through Brooklyn's Class A Allentown farm in the New York-Pennsylvania League. Through this affiliation, the Dodgers will have the pick of any player in Clinton of the Three-Eye League (Class B), and Reidsville, N. C., of the Bi-State League, Beatrice of the Nebraska State loop, and Cordele of the Georgia-Florida circuit, all Class D.

These are the newcomers to the Dodger chain, which has been expanded in only two years from an original two-club lineup. Holdover agreements include those with Knoxville of the Southern Association and Dayton of the Class C Mid-Atlantic.

The Brooklyns announced that Bruno Betzel again will pilot the Allentown farm; Clyde Sukeforth, ex-Dodger catcher, will be at the helm in Clinton, and that Reidsville and Beatrice have agreed to let the Dodgers name their respective managers.

The Red Sox's widespread organization, too, stretches all the way from double-A Minneapolis to a pair of Class D outfits in Danville of the Bi-State and Moultrie of the Georgia-Florida circuit. In between are such others as Little Rock of the Southern Association; Hazelton, New York-Penn; Rocky Mount, Piedmont League; Canton, Mid-Atlantic, and Clarksdale, Cotton States.

Giants in Step

The Giants, finally now falling in step with the march of baseball time, are getting ready to establish a real system. With the Jersey City International League club already in line, along with Gulfport, Miss., the National League champions are shopping around for more of the same. This week they came to an agreement with Blytheville of the Class D Northeast Arkansas loop.

Their World Series victors, the New York Yankees, have been in the business for some time, and have found it highly profitable. Two of their best sources of supply are the Newark (International League) Bears and the Binghamton (New York-Penn) Triplets.

Both the Philadelphia big league members have seen the light. Connie Mack has several sources of material for his Athletics; the Phillies have working agreements which already have paid dividends.

The Boston Bees now own two clubs outright. Even "Old Fox" Clark Griffith has found that working agreements have returned products worth while for his Washington Senators.

New Hunter Mile Trophy

The Hunter Mile—the oldest special mile event staged during the indoor track season—which has held the spotlight position on B. A. A. Games programs since 1911, will again feature the Unicorn Classic at the Boston Garden on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, when the 48th annual meeting will be sponsored.

America's greatest milers have come to Boston year after year to compete in the Hunter Mile, and the trophies of the past contain the names of the most famous four-quarter men of all time.

This year a new Hunter Trophy will be put in competition, as in winning the famous mile race at the Garden last February, Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania's flying son, carried away the seventh cup in this historic event, which was inaugurated 26 years ago by one of Boston's greatest amateur sportsmen, the late George L. Hunter.

Daniel Dewey, another well-known amateur sports gentleman, who for over 40-odd years has been a member of the Boston Athletic Association, and considered one of the greatest clay-bird shooters ever to come out of New England, will this year present the new trophy to perpetuate the memory of his very dear friend of other years, George Hunter. Both Mr. Dewey and the late Mr. Hunter were members of the B. A. A. Gun Club for many years, and were among the first 10 in this branch of sport.

When the question arose of obtaining a new trophy for the Hunter Mile, Dan Dewey came forward immediately and requested the B. A. A. athletic committee to allow him to present the trophy as a fitting token to the memory of a sportsman who was held in such high esteem as George Hunter.

Shades of Abel Kiviat, Oscar Hodlund, Mike Devanney, Joie Ray, Dave Caldwell, Jimmy Connolly, Harold Cutbill, Ray Conger, Lloyd Hahn, Leo Lermond, Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke! These are some of the names that have been inscribed on Hunter trophies of the past as winners of America's classic indoor event.

This year invitations have been extended to Gene Venzke, last year's winner, Archie San Romani of Emporia, Kansas, conqueror of Olympic champion Jack Lovelock and Glenn Cunningham at Princeton last fall, and recently returned victor over his fellow Kansan at the Sugar Bowl mile at New Orleans; Glenn Cunningham and one other star. The games committee at the B. A. A. plan to have the field in the Hunter Mile this year not over four starters.

Venzke vs. Cunningham

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—Officials of the annual 69th regiment track and field meet announced yesterday Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke will resume their middle distance rivalry at 1000 yards in the second renewal of the event Saturday. Cunningham and Venzke began their season last Saturday in the Columbus Council, Knights of Columbus games, when the Kansan defeated his Pennsylvania rival at 800 meters.

Joe Cronin Here Tomorrow Ready To Discuss Plans

Tomorrow will be a big day at Fenway Park. Manager Joe Cronin and General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox, fresh from today's New York conference with President Tom Yawkey, will be hosts at a luncheon for baseball scribes, an occasion which may become the source of an announcement of a player trade or purchase.

An air of uncertainty surrounds Fenway Park. Before Collins left last night to join Yawkey and Cronin in New York, he said that tomorrow's get-together was just a "welcome-back-to-Boston social" for the young manager. But in the same breath the Red Sox front-office boss confessed that the club is still angling for an outfielder with dynamite in his bat, and that announcement of a new acquisition might come at any time. "And yet," he added, "it might not come at all."

It is apparent, however, even at this early date, that unless the Red Sox are successful in improving their offense, they will be devoting their efforts in the 1937 American League pennant race to finishing second or third. As a matter of fact, that same situation exists in the winter headquarters of every other club in the league with the exception of the Yankees, and possibly the Detroit offices of the Tigers.

The Sox felt the power of the Yankees last season. They know the pressure will be even greater this year, with the confidence of a world championship adding momentum to the bats of Gehrig, Di Maggio, Selkirk and the rest of the gang. The Tigers should return to their 1935 strength with Cochrane back behind the plate and Greenberg on first base. As they now stand—even since the arrival of Frank Higgins from Philadelphia—the Red Sox are not in a class with either the Yanks or Bengals. However, there is hope that this situation will be remedied between now and the opening of the league season in April—perhaps tomorrow.

The scribes will throw many questions at Cronin on his arrival here. What are his infield plans? Will he or Higgins play third base? Who will flank Roger Cramer in the outfield? Will Babe Dahlgren be retained? And Joe, as usual, will know all the answers.

Secretary Phil Troy announces that the Red Sox roster will be released for publication tomorrow morning. Another sign that spring is fast approaching.

The Bees will go South via the Seaboard Air Line railroad, as they did last year. Six weeks from today the first caravan will be en route.

Although the Bees' roster does not say so, Hank Gowdy will be one of Bill McKechnie's coaches again in 1937.

E. R.

Eastern Ski Meet At Conway Club

On Jan. 16 and 17, the Conway Ski Club in the Eastern Slope Region of the White Mountains, N. H., will hold its annual Winter Sports Carnival, sanctioned by the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association.

On Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock, the amateur cross-country race will be run over the new seven-mile course. Sunday at 8:30 the downhill race will be run on the Oak Hill trail. At 10:30 the Slalom will be run on the Oak Hill slopes. On Sunday afternoon at 2.30 a large field of competitors will try their skill on the new 30-meter ski jump.

The following clubs have been invited to compete: Dartmouth Outing Club, University of New Hampshire O. C., Williams O. C., Harvard O. C., Yale O. C., North Conway O. C., Jackson O. C., Bear Mt. Ski Club, Portland S. C., Nansen S. C., Silver Fox O. C., Lancaster O. C., Appalachian Mt. Club, Bellows Falls O. C., Winnepesaukee O. C., Abenaki S. C., White Mt. Ski Runners, Skivoisters, Woodstock S. R., Woodstock O. C., Ski Club Hochgebirge, Ptarmigan S. C., Chisholm O. C., Middlebury S. C.

Corner Shots

Competition in the Class A division of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association interclub race has been resumed following a lapse of nearly a month.

When the results were posted last evening it was found that Harvard Club Reds and the Union Boat Club Whites were leading the chase with percentages of .800. Harvard Graduates gained ground in the standing by whipping Dartmouth Club, 5 to 0, at the Harvard University courts. The Harvard Club Reds, who have already drawn a bye in the race, yesterday defeated Harvard University, 3 to 2, and Union B. C. Whites, who do not draw their bye until Feb. 9, beat Harvard Club Whites, 3 to 2.

The only other Class A match yesterday resulted in a 3-to-2 triumph for Union Boat Blues over University Club. Walk-Over Club of Brockton drew the bye.

Squash doubles catch on in England, but as yet have no official standing. Tennis Illustrated points out in a recent article that every time a doubles court is constructed, someone is taking a gamble. In a month or two that court might be virtually useless, and the considerable amount of money expended a dead loss. The English Squash Association at the time of writing appeared in no great hurry to establish a standard size. Some courts, now in use, measure 40 feet by 30 feet, 50 feet by 25 feet and 45 feet by 25 feet. The last named measurement is standard in the United States. Such a court has been built at St. John's Wood.

D. D.

College Hockey Results

Boston C. 6, Boston U. 5.
Harvard 7, Brown 1.

Harvard vs. Princeton at Garden

After their rather inconclusive game last Saturday night against Dartmouth, the Harvard hockey team takes on Princeton at the Garden on Saturday night. There is no denying that Harvard did not show to its best advantage against Dartmouth. The marathon game against Toronto took its toll from the Crimson, and they consequently appeared a bit stale. On the other hand, the Harvard team will have to be right to top the Tigers.

Princeton, after a disappointing start, in which it lost one-sided games to Toronto and McGill, showed definite signs of improvement against the University of Montreal. The team from the French-Canadian university had all it could do to defeat the Vaughn team by the score of 2 to 1. Evidently Dick Vaughn has his boys definitely on the comeback trail.

On the other half of the Saturday doubleheader, the Olympics are meeting the most formidable opponents they have tackled so far. The New York Rovers, farm head of the New York Rangers, and members of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, are a real hockey team. That famous "kid line" of the Rangers are graduates of the Rovers.

The Atlantic City Sea Gulls ran up quite a string of victories early in the season, and at the present time they are at the top of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League standing. The Rovers have been doing some winning of their own of late and are cutting down the Sea Gulls' margin. The Rovers are coached by Frank Nighbor, famous poke checking center of the old Ottawa Senators.

Hub Events

Tonight

Basketball—Boston University vs. Worcester Polytechnic at B. U. Gym and Brown vs. Tufts.

Tomorrow

College Hockey—Northeastern vs. Massachusetts State, Arena, 8 p. m.
Auto Races—Midget cars at Boston Garden.
Swimming—B. U. vs. Bowdoin, Y pool, 3:15.

Coming

Amateur Hockey—Harvard vs. Princeton, Olympics vs. N. Y. Rovers, Garden, Jan. 16.
Schoolboy Hockey—Bay State League, Arena, Jan. 16, 1 p. m.
Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.
Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.
Track — Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.

Hovey Elected Commodore

Chandler Hovey has been elected commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club for 1937. Hovey, owner of the Class J Weetamoe, succeeds Gerard B. Lambert, owner of Yankee.

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Heck and Ives Swap Places As New York Assembly Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13—The wheels of the 160th New York Legislature were put into motion today on one of the heaviest and most imposingly progressive calendars in its history, with the lawmakers ostensibly in a favoring mood for enactment of the social and labor reforms which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is pressing.

It had taken five days since the 1937 convening of the legislative branch of the state government to effect a completely organized body, with only the Senate end of the hopper grinding away at the initial grist while the Republican Assembly performed its costly tragi-comedy of delay over the choice of a speaker. On the ninth roll call late yesterday, however, mediation evolved a compromise which removed the opposition sticking point—return of last year's speaker, Irving M. Ives, as a leader who had fastened a reactionary label on the party that was deemed odious in the light of the election outcome.

Wide World

Oswald D. Heck
Schenectady Republican Elected Speaker of the New York Assembly

Just a Technical Shift

The result of the vote was to juggle the incumbents of the two banner places in the lower house, so that Oswald D. Heck of Schenectady, erstwhile majority leader, emerged as speaker, and at once named Mr. Ives to the majority leadership.

Since the personnel is identical in reverse, the transfer is of no greater import to the layman than six of one and half a dozen of the other, but it released a good deal of tension that threw both sides of the chamber into a holiday mood for the ensuing routine of official patronage disposition.

Remote in point of outcome from the comprehension of the citizen who had to foot a $27,000 bill to get the shift accomplished that would permit the statute-making apparatus to function, the argument did furnish a sample of the kind of intra-party politics that may be expected to enliven the precarious, two-vote Republican advantage here this session.

Indicates What May Come

Initiated by W. Kingsland Macy, Suffolk County chairman, who lost the state chairmanship two years ago to the party conservatives, but who now wields the balance of power with his two assemblymen, it became a focus for six other unrelated one-man rebellions resulting from disappointment in Mr. Ives' assembly placements last session.

Mr. Macy comes forth with the palm, perhaps, as a leader powerful enough once again to force a change of leadership. His historic success in this regard was the retirement as speaker in 1934 of Joseph F. McGuinness, veteran lawmaker from Chautauqua, whose withdrawal crowned the Macy drive as chairman against a lobby-controlled legislature.

It remains to be seen how constructively he proposes to use his power. Either there is an extreme dearth of leadership material in the Assembly now organized, or he had not the influence to project another candidacy.

Purpose Is Still Obscure

The purpose of the battle remains obscure, therefore, with all essentially in the same hands as before. Mr. Macy, unable to effect a coalition on his own side of the House, is under the necessity of sharing any club he wields with the Democrats, for, short of a total disintegration of the party, there is no possibility of jointure with the other rebels.

These latter, chief of whom was James W. Wadsworth, son of the Representative from New York, who revolted in pique because he was passed over for majority leader last year, are to be relegated to the outermost fringes of party influence, it was indicated here today, as the new Speaker undertook the apportionment of committee assignments, these making his post one of the most important political offices in the United States, with patronage that some years approximates $1,000,000, power over legislation that may run into many millions and control of the committee of rules, which puts in his hand the destiny of every bill.

Exceeds "Wildest Dreams"

The man who now achieves this eminence is not yet 35 and a legislative newcomer who found his prominence in the 1934 Republican cry for young men to lead the party at Albany to prove that the "New Guard" reigned in fact.

In accepting the honor he may well have been sincere in saying that he had "never in his wildest dreams imagined becoming Speaker," since only the speediest turn of events could have produced the development which frames him hero.

Immediately pledging himself to a "just and fair" conduct of the office, Mr. Heck forecast the session as "an important and trying year."

Mr. Ives echoed this as floor leader with an appeal to the party "to get together and stand together as one man," if they were to fulfill their role as the opposition party in the United States and the State of New York.

Steingut Co-operates

Irwin Steingut, minority leader, who, by reason of the narrow margin of the Republican majority and the imposing list of Republican absentees, had the votes to organize the body under the Democratic label if he had willed, responded with a complete proffer of co-operation. Fewer bills impelled this session, he said, and he urged a program that would make dispatch of major legislation first business so that adjournment might be possible in March.

The Senate, where the Democrats easily prevail, meanwhile had progressed in its business to the point of passing a bill drafted by the New York city housing authority to meet the housing situation there and halt evictions from old-law tenements with a six-month exemption from multiple dwelling law requirements in which to repair or close properties affected.

Speeds Security Bill

This house also put roller bearings under the social security bill defeated last year by the Republicans, who have indicated they will now support the measure. It was the Governor's special urging and was reported out of committee for action.

In fact, the lower chamber will have a bushel-basket of major measures awaiting its disposition when it starts its law-making performance next week.

The upper chamber is politically geared to proceed without hitch on enactment of the executive's program, which, if implemented, will fix the State in the vanguard of commonwealths which are acting to establish reform in the field of social security, labor, unemployment relief and slum clearance.

The Senate is giving precedence to the social security bill, but it took special cognizance of a message from the Governor emphasizing the need for early implementing of a "sound" minimum wage law for women and children in industry to replace the one recently voided by the United States Supreme Court. In this connection, the Governor offered as "revealing, provocative and significant" a memorandum from Elmer F. Andrews, industrial commissioner, summarizing the two years' experience under the voided law of 1933 with citation of stabilizing benefits.

Women Paid Low Wages

The commissioner presented 1936 statistics to show that, of approximately 10,000 women in New York City and 2000 in the remainder of the State, 15 per cent earned less than 25 cents an hour and 6½ per cer cent less than 20 cents; that a survey in the summer of 1935 had disclosed "a large proportion of women employed in factories and stores in New York City are earning less than $10 a week," and that "a large number of women employed in industry at low wages are unable to support themselves and their wages have to be supplemented by payments from relief bureaus."

Road Fatalities Show Rise With Sale of Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Is there a relationship between the rise and fall of liquor consumption from month to month and the fluctuations in the number of automobile fatalities?

Apparently there is, concludes the American Business Men's Research Foundation, presenting a graph designed to show that similarity exists in the two sets of statistics.

Figures for automobile casualties were obtained from the National Safety Council, those for liquor consumption from the report of retail liquor sales issued by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. Percentages of change from month to month were worked out for each set of figures and recorded on the graph.

Connection Found

Although the two lines are strikingly similar, the Research Foundation makes no claim that increased drinking is the only cause of rising automobile fatalities. Other factors undoubtedly play a part, such as the increase in highway travel and speed of cars. What the Foundation does contend is, that there is a definite connection of some sort between alcohol consumption and the accident rate, and that liquor should be more seriously considered in any approach to the accident problem. National Safety Council staff members consider this interpretation a fair one.

The Research Foundation comments on its diagram as follows:

Manufacturers Challenged

"This twin tabulation affords a basis for the conclusion that, whatever other factors enter in, the similar month-by-month variance in liquor consumption as compared with traffic fatalities calls for consideration.

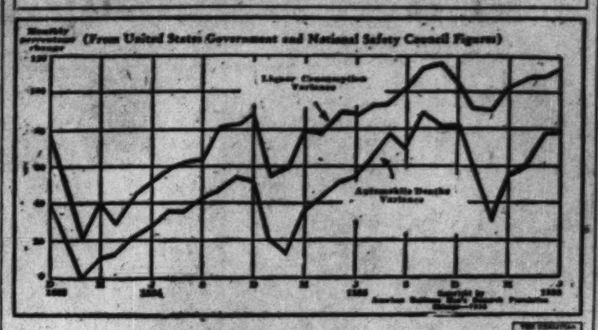
"The graph charting the parallel record of the expanding use of liquor with the general upward trend in automobile fatalities becomes its own commentator and manifestly makes it difficult for the liquor makers and distributors in the United States successfully to challenge the conclusion that an increased consumption of alcoholic beverages must be regarded as a definite factor in the growing record of automobile tragedy."

Lines Compared

On this chart the percentage of change in motor vehicle fatalities and liquor consumption from month to month is represented by two lines, one placed above the other for purposes of comparison. The first month represented for each is December, 1933. The percentage of change of each month as compared with the preceding one is recorded on the graph for each of the 31 months from the date of repeal to June, 1936.

The graph shows that when the consumption of liquor declined, the number of highway fatalities generally dropped, while increases in liquor consumption were followed by corresponding increases in fatal accidents.

Drink on View as Driving Hazard


(From United States Government and National Safety Council Figures)
Liquor Consumption Variance
Automobile Deaths Variance

Graphs for 10 Three-Month Periods
Upper—Liquor Consumption. Lower—Motorcar Fatalities

Battle in Congress Looms Over Reorganization Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

general's office and, though their powers may not be strictly constitutional, and though they may hamper efficiency, does Congress or the public want such limitations removed, or really want efficiency?

The New York Herald Tribune puts the matter from this approach admirably in its editorial today when it declares even "inefficiencies" may have their uses.

A Case in Point

"A Democratic government is by no means the same thing as a corporation," says the editorial, "and many of its anomolies, even of its inefficiencies, have uses not lightly to be surrendered."

The counter-view on this one specific issue of independent commissions was given by the President himself in his conference with the press, when he cited a recent specific instance. Under present arrangements the President can recommend changes in the budget of these commissions, but the latter need not accept them.

Without giving its name, Mr. Roosevelt said that he had just recently recommended a $300,000 budget cut for one commission; whereupon the commission promptly restored the amount, and added another $500,000! Obviously, under the present setup, the Executive is not master in his own house, and the problem is whether Congress wants him to be.

Civil Service and Patronage

The proposed civil service-merit system extension offers a more direct but less vocal reason for hostility with a congressional minority. Patronage is still highly cherished by many. But thus far Senator William H. King (D) of Utah is about the only one to come out flatly against the merit-system program which is enthusiastically indorsed as a too-wonderful-to-believe boon by Luther S. Steward, head of the National Federation of Federal Employees and Senator King's viewpoint is doubtless perfectly idealistic.

Many congressmen, however, will hide their opposition to civil service reform under the easier objection to the proposals to raise cabinet officers salaries from $15,000 to $20,000, and undersecretaries to match.

The Brownlow committee wants a real career service, not just protection for the lucky men and women who land federal jobs. Higher pay is needed to keep best-type government officials away from corporation posts. But it forms a convenient economy argument for blocking the whole proposal.

One factor that stands out is the audacity of Mr. Roosevelt, and his characteristic self-confidence. Only a President supremely sure of himself could tackle first the Supreme Court issue, and second the reorganization issue, within a few weeks and just at the outset of his new term.

The events of the past fortnight, indeed, shed light on the developments ahead for four years, even while the public debates whether the President will turn "left" or "right." The Supreme Court issue is not connected in any way with reorganization, save that it is the second of the two hardest problems facing American democracy. Mr. Roosevelt has, in effect, offered his solution for that—a plea for judicial co-operation, for wages and hours control, coupled with an "—or else!" warning; and now boldly discloses what he wants to do about reorganization.

It is unnecessary to take sides on either issue to point out their fundamental character, and difficulty of accomplishment. President after President has failed to get reorganization in the past, most recent of these, Herbert Hoover. Earlier Presidents proposed specific changes in governmental agencies, put them in writing in advance and asked Congress to approve—and Congress did not.

New Method by Roosevelt

Mr. Roosevelt adopts another tactic, he asks Congress for a blank check to write his own reorganization. The first method failed; no one can tell about the second.

It is bold of Mr. Roosevelt also, it is felt here, that he frankly minimizes the prospect of major economies in his reorganization. That might have been one of the strongest arguments for it, but Mr. Roosevelt dismisses it with the hope of saving a mere $30,000,000, whereas Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia wants "hundreds of millions." normal political strategy would certainly have dictated the combination of reorganization proposal with the tremendous popular longing for retrenchment, and reduction of emergency agencies.

The Brownlow Committee simply proposes to squeeze the water out of these agencies by combining them with the 12 regular federal repartments, under the theory that if they are brought under one head, conflicts and overlappings will quickly be roughed off by mutual attrition.

Wisdom Remains to Be Seen

Whether presidential strategy is wise in this respect remains to be seen. Again, the wide variety to proposals represented in the program may mean a coalition of opposition in Congress and Washington points out that this marks a departure in White House strategy. Normally, Mr. Roosevelt accomplishes his goal step by step ,message after message, instead of by an omnibus program like this.

The Roosevelt-Byrd relationship is one of polite hostility, or rather, of antagonistic approach. Senator Byrd's belief in vast federal savings really covers a conservative's desire to go back to pre-New Deal decentralization.

The issue is whether the new federal services will be continued or dropped. Mr. Roosevelt does not think Congress or the people want them dropped. Of the $7,000,000,000 federal budget, he told the press, all but $3,000,000,000 represents items that "cannot be cut"—pensions, debt interest, Army and Navy, and the like. The $3,000,000,000 represents federal salaries and supplies.

Only Sources of Economy

It is only from these that economies can come by reorganization, he holds, and he places such economies at about 1 per cent, or $30,000,000; the average percentage saved in recent state reorganizations. In reality, therefore, the argument of Senator Byrd is not with the President but with Congress, over a basic issue—whether the great extension of federal services shall be continued.

It was noted here that first editorial reaction to the program tends to follow election lines. The New York Times, which supported Roosevelt, is whole-heartedly for the plan which strengthens the administrative's power. The Herald-Tribune, which opposed him, is markedly suspicious; the Baltimore Sun, which supported neither Landon nor Roosevelt, is selective in its comment, praising part and attacking part.

No definite trend has yet appeared in Congress, though plenty of opposition is certain. Speaker Bankhead forecast today that the plan would not be "rushed through," and the Rules Committee took its time in setting the legislative wheels going. A temporary, select house committee of seven will be set up, with power to draft reorganization legislation.

New Fascist Decalogue

(Continued from Page 1)

evidently not worth their while to go on helping him. Hence their gradual swing-over from cold to warm on the subject of non-intervention.

Anglo-Italian Accord

Another significant sign of the growing strength of democratic diplomacy is seen in the Duce's sudden enthusiasm for a rapprochement with Britain when the ink was scarcely dry on the Munich communiqué in which Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, asserted Italy's firm friendship for Germany.

The Duce's evident intention now that he has swallowed, if not digested, Ethiopia, is to run with the British hare as well as hunt with the Italian hounds.

But the Duce's interests in Central Europe are so diametrically opposed to those of his German prototype that most observers have never regarded the Italo-German rapprochement of last October as being much more than an attempt to boost Italy's value in the eyes of Britain and France.

There is no doubt that Italy has already lost so much ground to Germany in Austria that it is doubtful if she can ever make up the leeway; that she is highly suspicious of the growth of German influence in Yugoslavia and Roumania; in short, that she is looking to a renewal of friendly relations with the two west-European democracies to re-establish her diplomatic position in Central Europe and incidentally to reap certain financial and economic advantages from the two richest nations in Europe.

What Will Reich Do?

With Italy steadily moving towards France and Great Britain, Germany is faced either with doing a deal, too, or with attempting some fresh spectacular coups on her own. So much has happened to her diplomatic disadvantages during the past few months, however, that the latter course is now beset with much more serious difficulties than during the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. In the political sphere, for instance, there is the resumption of friendly relations between France and Poland, and between Poland and Roumania, to say nothing of the establishment of a defensive alliance between France, Belgium and Britain through Germany's own act in denouncing the Treaty of Locarno.

Moreover, as has been shrewdly noted by that sage diplomatic warrior, President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, Britain is no longer disinteresting herself from Central Europe. President Beneš based his view on Mr. Eden's statement that Great Britain's interest in peace was not limited by geography.

A Change

This remark is of the utmost importance so far as Central Europe is concerned. It indicates that whereas a few months ago Germany could have counted with virtual certainty on Britain's disinteresting herself from a war in Central Europe, today there is virtual certainty that Britain would be very much interested in any act of aggression in that quarter, particularly if directed against the one democratic outpost still left there, namely Czechoslovakia, the country of ex-President Masaryk.

Furthermore, the stars of economics and finance are in their respective courses fighting very definitely against dictatorships and on the side of democracy. All the dictator countries, except the U. S. S. R., are in the economic doldrums. The two biggest democracies, Great Britain and the United States, are being fanned by highly profitable trade winds. France, concerning which there is reason to believe German officials were told last summer was on the verge of a revolution like the one in Spain, is gradually finding her feet economically as well as politically and diplomatically. But Germany, and to a lesser degree Italy, is having to tighten her belt just when other countries are loosening theirs. This is a conspicuous feather in the cap of democracy which cannot be kept completely hidden from the general public in Germany.

Germany Lacks Cash

It is becoming increasingly evident that Germany, in her present economic plight, could not sustain a long war in spite—or rather because—of her vastly swollen armaments. Her rearmament program is by no means finished—experts estimate that this will take at least another two years—and where is the money to come from to keep it up at the present colossal tempo? Moreover German rearmament has started the democratic nations on the same road and soon with their greatly superior economic resources they will be beginning to run along it faster than Germany can. The date when the democratic tortoise begins to gain on the dictatorial hare is due to arrive some time in the coming spring.

Thus, provided the next few months are passed without a war, it seems probable that the democratic countries will shortly be in a position to show conclusively to Germany that the armaments race they started is no longer worth running. If and when they realize this, it is hoped that it will be possible to arrange a comprehensive political and economic settlement by which Germany abandons excessive armaments in return for facilities for buying raw material to meet the pressing needs of her growing population and by which she obtains certain political concessions in return for definite assurances of good neighborliness.

Such a settlement is unlikely to come all at once. It involves serious and heavy renunciations on Germany's part. It necessitates delicate negotiations not only on the subject of a new Locarno and an Eastern Pact but also on Germany's return to the League and the future of her former colonies.

But meanwhile the pressure of Germany's economic needs is growing daily. And it is this self-imposed pressure which provides the democratic countries with their strongest weapon in their fight for peace.

A. Godfrey Ljas.

Soviet Encyclopedia Banned In 'Purification' of Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Literary Encyclopedia, consisting of 14 volumes, compiled over a period of 10 years, is the first major casualty in the campaign to "purify" Soviet literary criticism. This comprehensive work, to which hundreds of Soviet critics contributed, has been discarded, partly because it contains praise of contemporary writers of the wrong political views, and partly because it speaks patronizingly of some of the great Russian classical poets, dramatists and novelists.

Until this year, Soviet critics have felt bound to point out defects in pre-revolutionary and foreign "bourgeois" writers because of their "class origins" or the allegedly demoralizing effects of capitalist society. Last autumn the Kremlin abruptly decided that standard writers must be judged on their merits, and this involved repudiation of a large part of the literary criticism published since the revolution.

That the reorganization of Soviet criticism will be thorough-going is indicated by the decision to withdraw from circulation the Literary Encyclopedia, compiled with so much expense and trouble.

The Communist newspaper Pravda declared:

"This encyclopedia, which derides and depreciates the literary inheritance of the great Russian people, and which reproduces the unclean writings of counter-revolutionary Trotzkyists, has no place on Soviet bookshelves."

The first intimation of the new attitude in Soviet criticism came a few months ago, when the Kremlin's all-powerful Art Committee withdrew from production the comic opera "Titans," for which the Soviet "poet-laureate," Demyan Bedny, had written a new libretto. The librettist was accused of distorting history by ridiculing the popular heroes of medieval Russia and of minimizing the constructive role in Russian history of the Christianizing period, which brought Russia into contact with the superior culture of the Byzantine Empire.

Having thus revised Communist "ideology," the Kremlin's "molders of thought" began to investigate Soviet publications. They discovered that the Literary Encyclopedia depreciated such Russians writers of genius as Pushkin, Gogol, Ostrovsky and Lomonosoff.

Discussing Pushkin, the Encyclopedia declared: "From Pushkin we can learn how to talk in the language of his class." Pravda now asks: "Who is this critic, thus to patronize the man whom Lenin himself considered the creator of our literary language?"

As another horrible example, Pravda cited the encyclopedia's statement that "the soil which produced Gogol is that of the petty landlords he describes."

The abrupt change of the Communist approach to literature has thrown all Soviet critics into confusion. They have not yet made up their minds whether they are now free to criticize all "bourgeois" writers according to their merits, or whether they must still qualify in some respects the talents of non-Soviet writers because they were not born in the "working class."

One thing is made very clear, however: Soviet writers who have had any contact with opposition Communist groups must be condemned, whatever the merits of their writings seem to be. One reason why the Literary Encyclopedia is being withdrawn is that it contains approving references to several Communist writers who have since been executed, exiled or disgraced. The 1931 volume of the encyclopedia, for example, describes as "valuable and important" the writings of Leo Kameneff, who was executed last August. In another volume, as Pravda pointed out, "Leon Trotzky is mentioned in the same breath with Lenin." Apparently, party leaders desire to forget that Trotzky and Lenin were "mentioned in the same breath" by all Soviet publications for many years after the revolution.

The present "purification" of Soviet literary criticism appears to with more spect the talented prewith more respect the talented pre-revolutionary writers of Russia as well as those of foreign countries; secondly, to ignore completely or to dismiss with scorn the writings of all contemporary Communist writers who have become involved at any time in opposition to the victorious party faction now in power.

Pay Window Path To Chicago Saloons Worn Smooth Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 13—The path from the pay window to the saloon is being worn smooth again. Investigators for the American Business Men's Research Foundation here find that the preprohibition practice of swelling liquor sales by cashing workers' checks in saloons is once more common. The foundation estimates that from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000 a month is being added to the nation's liquor bill as a direct result of this widely revived plan.

The foundation made a detailed study of conditions in Chicago and is now extending its survey to other parts of the country. It declares that this check-cashing scheme not only has become a serious factor in increasing liquor consumption, in the face of wet promises to curtail its use through education, but is depriving legitimate trade of millions of dollars of normal business.

Even the charging of a fee, in most cases 5 cents, by some saloon keepers for the privilege of cashing a check, investigators report, fails to keep the worker from taking advantage of the convenient service and of the availability of liquor at the moment the check is turned into cash.

Taverns and saloons have concentrated in industrial regions here, some 430 being counted, for example, in the stockyards district, 17 in one block alone. In the steel mill section similar conditions are found and outside Chicago the same trend is reported.

In one thriving Indiana factory center, banks report many saloons depositing thousands of dollars in workers checks each week. One Gary saloonkeeper was recently said, the foundation reports, to have boasted that he cashed $20,000 of workmen's checks after each mill pay day.

With more and bigger pay checks, anti-liquor interests here point out, the danger of a continued increase in liquor consumption is evident. Some believe the remedy lies in persuading plant operators to discourage the establishment of saloons near the shops and the practice of cashing checks, and in encouraging workers to deposit their money directly in banks.

Japanese Duties Not to Apply To U. S. Raw Cotton

TOKYO, Jan. 13 (AP)—The Government assured Japanese importers today that raw cotton from the United States and elsewhere would not be subject to the recent ordinance controlling foreign exchange in imports.

On Jan. 8 Japan took over control of foreign exchange transactions until next July 1 in an effort to forestall speculation and to stabilize the yen.

An American textile mission, meanwhile, concluded a series of private discussions with officials of the Japanese Government and textile leaders and left for Osaka.

There, during a week of conferences with Japanese interests, it hopes to achieve a compromise limiting Japanese textile exports to the United States.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute and a member of the mission, was confident an agreement could be reached.

"Differences of race and nationality," Dr. Murchison said, are not obstacles to a mutual understanding when the minds and hearts of both parties are working for harmony.

"In its efforts to promote the cause of trade liberalization, the United States has been and still is the natural, helpful ally of the best interests of Japan.

"Our procedure in Osaka will be one of a mutual exchange of views which recognizes that in an effort to maintain good will and profitable intercourse, responsibility and privilege rest with the exporting countries as well as with the importing countries."

NYA Positions Enable 675 to Attend University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13—Through NYA jobs, 675 young men and women are able to attend Temple University this year, it is shown by a survey completed by the university's Industrial Service Bureau. Of these, 651 are undergraduates and 24 are graduates. There are 465 men and 210 women.

Maximum earnings of the undergraduates are $30 a month with an average figure of $15, and of the graduates $40 with an average of $30. All sorts of activities were undertaken. There were 1674 applicants for the 675 jobs.

Hoey Urges Fair in 1938 To Boost North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 13—Following an educational program, during which the advantages of this State will be presented, through an advertising campaign, there will be an exposition in North Carolina, in 1938, along the general lines of the Texas Centennial, if the recommendation made by Gov. Clyde R. Hoey to the Legislature is carried out. Belief here is that it will. Such an exposition would be held in Raleigh, or there might be a series of them, at various industrial or scenic centers through the State.

Governor Hoey declared that he did not want North Carolina advertised as a state where "cheap labor" abounded. He said he wanted wages increased to predepression levels, including those of schoolteachers, all of whom are now state employees. He advocated larger appropriations for maintenance of schools; the continuance of the general sales tax, with certain exemptions, including meals served at hotels and restaurants; strengthening of the social security law, passed at a recent special session.

Unshrinkable Wool Ready for Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of the latest discoveries of the Wool Industry Research Association which was forecast about a year ago, that of unshrinkable wool, has now reached the production stage, according to the association's annual report.

This development is in chlorination of the wool, and the discovery is regarded as a far-reaching one, and is now ready for trade use on a commercial scale.

Another development in wool which will have wide appeal is that which prevents the rapid yellowing which often occurs from frequent washing. What is called a "neutral bleach" is produced by using sulphite solutions, and this process, it is claimed, keeps the wool white.

Cuban Senator Demands Impeachment of President

HAVANA, Jan. 13 (AP)—A demand that a committee be appointed to prepare impeachment charges against President Laredo Bru was made in the Senate Saturday.

It came from Senator J. A. Casabuena, one of the few supporters of Former President Gomez in his recent impeachment trial in the Senate. Dr. Laredo Bru, former vice-president, succeeded Gomez when the latter was removed from office Dec. 23.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Jan. 14	Southampton Jan. 20	Jan. 13, 8:00 pm	Jan. 14, 8:00 am
Bremen	Jan. 15	Southampton Jan. 21	Jan. 15, 1:00 pm	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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General Classified

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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REAL ESTATE

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 2525

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

LOCATE IN HINGHAM

$3850 buys new Cape Codder, 6 rooms, oil steam heat, white fence, $1000 down; Simmons Road, Otis Hill. Owner on premises. (Mass.)

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Beautifully furnished rooms; double and single; private baths; home cooking; a superior home and atmosphere; moderate rates. 237 St. Paul St. LON. 6984.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant, warm room with board, near Coolidge Corner; home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Bea. 5728.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 1085 Boylston St.—Beautifully furnished large rooms, clean, well-heated; 1 min. to Mass. Station; $5-$8; also kitchenette, fireplace; $9. COOMBS, S-3, COM. 9581.

BOSTON—Large room, street floor rear, hot water in closet; large front room, 2nd floor; furnished or unfurnished. Tel. COM. 9322.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Attractive room, share delightful home; reasonable; family 2 adults. Tel. Navarre 8-9062 before 10 A. M. and evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 328 Marlboro Road (Flatbush)—Large front room, private bath, kitchenette, 2 minutes B. M. T.; quiet home.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate, Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 121 Bennett Ave., 187th St. (12-A)—Double, cheerful, nicely furnished, private, kitchen privileges, near 8th Ave. subway; evenings; reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Delightful, quiet, immaculate room, running water; reasonable; breakfast if desired; near church; Broadway (108 St.) Phone Academy 2-3075.

SUNNY front room for 1 or 2 refined persons; private family; hot water heat; continuous hot water, $5 single, $6 for two. Tel. Com. 8952. 75 Gainsboro St., Boston.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, quiet surroundings, 15 minutes downtown; new home, garage available; gentleman; references exchanged. Emerson 4639 after 6 or Sundays.

ROOMS WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes nicely furnished room with bath, private home, vicinity Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Write Box H-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WELL-educated man of refinement earnestly seeks permanent service of usefulness and trust; background: clerical, accounting, teaching, gardening; age 40; best references. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A COMPETENT woman; willing to travel as companion; chauffeur or can direct a household; exchange of reference. Lura Peairs, 128 Fishers Rd., Bryn Maur, Pa.

CAPABLE, managing housekeeper take full charge motherless home or as companion, housekeeper; careful driver. Write Box A-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED governess, college graduate; willing, assist school or motherless home; drive car; references. Box F-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

DR. JOHN EARNSHAW A. R. C. M.
(Graduate of Royal College of Music, London)
PIANO LESSONS
Organists, singers prepared for church positions.
Phone Bayside 9-3584
38-14 204th, Bayside, N. Y. C.

EMILY LAWRENCE
Teacher of piano, beginners and advanced pupils. Accompanist.
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. Tel. En. 2-5301

IN 20 PIANO LESSONS
Learn to play your hymns by a new scientific method. I absolutely guarantee results or refund your money. EMMA OLSSON, 333 E. 53rd St., New York City. Pl. 3-4794. Member of Ida Aikan Piano Inst.

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SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private-class, ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie. Col. 5-5900, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

TUTORING, intermediate and secondary subjects; experienced teacher, ELIZABETH LOWER, M. A., 70 Morn'gside Dr., N. Y. C. Un. 4-5100.

VIOLIN and PIANO INSTRUCTION by experienced teacher at your home. Phone Independence 3-7362, Flushing, New York.

VOICE Problems Eliminated. LOUIS DeJEY, experienced singer, 711 Steinway, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 113 W. 57 St., N. Y. C. Ci. 7-8477.

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Est. E. F. CALDWELL 1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0474, 0634-W 13 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high-cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. Wisconsin 7-1949, Opp. Empire State Building.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Landsman's Dial 24108
5205 Ventnor Avenue
Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

For Cruise Wear
or Anywhere
See our Puerto Rican Hand-Tailored Linens, Prints and Silks
SANFORD DRESS SHOP
ANNA L. MOORE, 7 Sanford Street

CLARA SMITH
Smart Fashion Frocks
Moderately Priced 1 No. Arlington Ave.

HOBOKEN

STEVE'S
BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.
WEBSTER 4-1360

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment 910 Bergen Avenue
Jo. Square 2-4545 (Room 206) Jersey City, N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Many, Many Thanks
for your support and loyalty throughout the year—and a Very Happy New Year to you all.
ADAM BLUM'S BAKERY
625 Newark Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

"Four Square" Esso Station
COLONIAL Esso STATIONS
TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Alfred Hartlieb, Prop.
Springfield Ave. cor. Pierson Rd. SO-2-9792

When You
Purchase
Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
The Charm of
Beautiful Silver
New and Interesting Stock of Fine Sterling Holloware. Ask for Kirk Sterling Catalogue.
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Where Food Counts Most
. . . and only the best is served, in a pleasant homely atmosphere.
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 South Park Street
Montclair

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

JANUARY SALE
Wamsutta Sheets
Household Linens
THE LINEN SHOP
Incorporated
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
PHONE MTCL. 2-3210—2-3211
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue

The Town Shop
Distinctive Service in Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
20 Church St., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-2747

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

ANNIVERSARY SALE
Low Listings in All Lines
Circular will be mailed upon request.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont 3-0220-1

NEWARK

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine

Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

Washington Florist
Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP
DRESSES
Semi-Annual Clearance
Day-Time Formal Silks and Velvets, $5.95 to $12.95
Tel. Nut. 2-0140 356 Passaic Ave.

BUY
SOLAR HEAT
SOLAR FUEL OIL COMPANY
309 River Drive Passaic
Free Telephone WX2090

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-{7055 7056}

A Specialty

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 MAIN STREET OR. 3-2143
NEAR DAY STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

LORETT Beauty Shop
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
124 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-9611

Tally-Ho-Inn
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Open Sundays
147 So. Orange Ave. SO-2-9794
MRS. FULCHER MRS. GARRETSON

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

"Bank by the Clock"
The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
●
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8582

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

"UTILITY SHOP"
MRS. BRADBURY
Antiques
Slightly Used Clothing
519 PARK AVE. TEL. 6-4963

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761
BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
11 PROSPECT STREET
Telephone Ridgewood 6-3040

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

(Continued)

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG
Phone Ridgewood 6-0763 Graduate Corsetieres

Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

RUTHERFORD

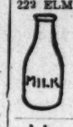
INSURANCE

FIRE	LIFE
JEWELRY	ACCIDENT
BURGLARY	MARINE
LIABILITY	TOURIST
TORNADO	COMPENSATION
RENT	AUTOMOBILE
BONDS	BOILER

ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 WILSON AVENUE RU. 2-4315

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
229 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411



Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

FOR EVERY FORM OF INSURANCE
Consult
CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea. 6-8854
AGENT N. J. DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE. 2-1198

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
Mason Materials . Hardware
Paint
Willard Batteries General Tires

Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Phone 9685
ALLENTOWN, PENN.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Appel JEWELER
ARROW SHIRTS
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

CHESTER

Tires, Tubes Accessories
CHESTER'S ESSO STATION
WINTER GREASES AND OILS
BATTERIES GREASING
Alcohol—Eveready Prestone
R. McFERREN
9th and Welsh Sts. Phone: Chester 2-9732

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
January Sale
Bedding
Sheets
Pillow Cases
Specially Priced for This Month

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Erie, Pa. Department Store
January Clearance
Women's Furred Coats

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
● Flowers for All Occasions ●
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-042

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

Carl H. Meiser
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Home Made Sauerkraut
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

Fine Clothes
Hats • Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE ST., ERIE

Ford E. O'Dell
Erie's Growing Jeweler
—Gifts for All Occasions—
107 West 9th St. Phone 40-361
"I'll Be on the WATCH for You"

HARRISBURG

I. L. DOUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

NOW IN PROGRESS
The Annual January Sale of
SILKS and FABRICS
and the
WHITE SALES
Featuring Outstanding Savings
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

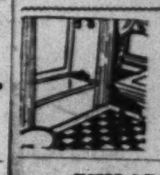
McINTYRE'S
19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE
Salted Nuts, 89c lb.
Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.
Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.
Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

MAIN LINE—Narberth

MRS. NORMAN JEFFERIES
233 Haverford Ave., Narberth
ANNOUNCES A
General Clearance
of Winter Merchandise Including Dresses, Sweaters, Pottery and Glass
Full Line of Cotton Dresses for 1937 Will Be on Display

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown



SLIGHT BROTHERS
PLUMBING and HEATING
741 Yorkway Place
Ogontz 4211

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Baring 2156
daily 10:00 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENSMER'S BEAUTY SHOP

SPECIAL
for January and February
Heatless, Croquinole Permanent Wave, $3.50—Regularly $5.00
5329 Walnut Street Granite 7744
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gifts for the Bride
CHASE CHROMIUM
FOSTORIA GLASS
REVERE COPPER
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

GOWNS
Cécile & Wolfe
126 S. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia
Tel. Locust 9494

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Helen Menamin
Dancing
Ballet—Rhythmics—Tap
Classes for children and adults
237 W. Chelten Avenue Ten. 1823
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

SPECIAL
Attention given to
CLEANING and REPAIRING
Ladies'—Men's—Children's GLOVES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
MABEL O. COWAN
213 Empire Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

POMEROY'S
for
Shirley Temple
CINDERELLA Frocks
The Ideal Gift

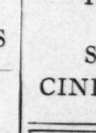
CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 36 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.
miladys shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
We specialize in half sizes
14½ to 26½
STREET AND FORMAL WEAR
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance
with Service
19A3 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING



Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
New Spring Hats
Arrived Daily—Attractively Priced
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Capitol at Night

Monitor Camera Club From Virginia Fenn, Los Angeles

Night Illumination in Washington, D. C.

After Meeting Mr. Bengal Tiger, Our Animals Decide to Leave the Jungle

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Light Studded New York City

Monitor Camera Club From Clarke Robinson, N. Y.

Massive Radio City to the Left, and the Empire State Building Jutting Up in the Background

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 48 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 28

Help for the Trusting Heart

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

This simple and beautiful dramatic hymn presents a personal trouble which finds relief. It was probably sung as a prayer by a petitioner in the Temple. Unlike the hymns of praise, it emphasizes the prayer of supplication and affirmation in the sincere plea:

Hear the voice of my supplication, when I cry unto thee,
When I lift up my hands toward thy holy oracle.

Then the cry for judgment on (protection from) the wicked (error seeking to express itself) is frankly and fearlessly voiced:

Render to them their desert.
Because they regard not the works of the Lord . . .
He shall destroy them, and not build them up.

The conflict between the ancient and modern approach to evil is very marked in this passage, for the early Hebrew singers were incapable of separating the sin and the sinner, of hating the evil but yearning, as did Jesus, to free the one who appeared to be expressing evil.

There is no doubt, however, that to the singer of this psalm, relief has come. He recognizes that deliverance is his from whatever the distress which had seemingly been evident; and in a beautiful passage of affirmation, he declares his unbounded assurance that:

The Lord is my strength and my shield;
My heart trusted in him, and I am helped:
Therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth;
And with my song will I praise him.

Parliamentary Practice

Meetings on Holidays

Question: Our corporate meeting, held in accordance with our bylaws, was on Oct. 12, which is a holiday in this state and particularly in this vicinity.

(a) Would any business transacted on such a date be legal?

(b) Is there any way by which this meeting could have been called on any other date?

Answer: (a) The answer to this question depends on the statutes of the state. If these specifically prohibit meetings of a deliberative body on a legal holiday, such provisions of the state law would supersede the bylaws and the meeting would not be legal.

(b) If the statute does not so provide, the bylaws would have to be adhered to and the meeting held on the date specified. To take care of situations like this, bylaws should include a provision permitting the date of a regular meeting to be changed in an emergency by vote of the membership or the executive board. Without such a provision there is no way to make the change.

The only alternative is to have the meeting, then, if attendance is so small as to be unrepresentative, or if a quorum is not present, to adjourn to another date. This will make the adjourned meeting a continuation of the same session, and any business required to be transacted at the regular meeting may be transacted at the adjourned meeting. This can be done even though there may be no quorum present at the first meeting, since the arrangement for an adjourned meeting is one of the actions a meeting can take without a quorum.

Daily Anecdote

A Heavy Sleeper

Once when Joseph Jefferson was touring the country in his famous production of "Rip Van Winkle," he arrived in a little Indiana town very tired and sleepy; and obtaining a room at the village hotel, he retired early for a good night's rest.

The next morning, about five o'clock, he was awakened by a knocking on his door and a loud voice calling, "Get up! Get up!"

Jefferson had left no early call, and so he hastily donned his clothes and sought out the clerk, demanding to know why he had been roused from his bed in the middle of the night.

The clerk explained that he did not know, but would ask the porter.

"Why did you call Mr. Jefferson at such an early hour?" the clerk inquired, when the porter appeared.

"Well," replied the porter, "he was shnoring loike a horse, sir; and I'd heerd by the b'ys how onct he were after slapin' for twinty years, so says I to meself it's coomin' on him again an' it's yer juty to git the craycther out o' the house instantly!"

Brevities

Whitsitt Impressions: Shoe experts say that "women's feet are two sizes larger today than they were 20 years ago." Does this come from trying to fill men's shoes?

Detroit News: Canada won't give relief to anyone owning a car. It is diametrically at odds with the American attitude that an automobile is a dependent.

New Yorker: Republicans are pointing out that their eight electoral votes do not properly represent the party's strength of over 16,000,000. After all the nice things they said about the Constitution, it turned around and bit them.

Boston Herald: They have already jazzed up the old classic for the stage with swing music, and we are expecting momentarily a thoroughly modernized version on the bookstands under the title, "Uncle Tom's Trailer."

Whitsitt Impressions: The easiest way to get to the top is to get to the bottom of things.

Baltimore Evening Sun: As a father we are deeply concerned over the charge that in Oklahoma City a schoolteacher sealed the lips of talkative children with clothespins. What we want to know is, Did it work?

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Resale of Men's Hats

Many men discard a good hat when they buy a new one. One young man who could clean and reblock hats, decided to canvass a section of the business blocks for worn hats. In many instances owners just went to a hall tree, or the

office closet, and handed him all the old hats, seemingly eager to be rid of them.

When these high grade hats had been reblocked and cleaned the man displayed his wares in a section of town where workingmen lived and he found ready sale for every one of them—Betty R. L., Ames, Iowa.

The Nobler Side

OUR daily impulse should be to read at least one good poem, to contemplate one beautiful painting, to hearken to one gentle song—or to exchange a few sincere words with a friend, in order thus to cultivate the nobler, I might even say, the more human side of our nature.—Heinrich von Kleist (in a letter to his sister Ulrike, 1799).

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Pleasure gained in deciphering crypts is increased when they contain constructive messages.

Bible Arithmetic: 23 (Twenty-third Psalm) plus 4 (Lord), minus 8 (shepherd), times 5 (shall), divided by 5 (green) equals 19.

Letter Changing: Poke, pore, fore, fire.

Phonetic Rebus Message: A little lone sum (A little lonesome).

Word Associations: Goal—football; ink—printing; silver—tableware; puck—hockey; keel—sailing; wing over—aviation; preface—literature; placer—mining; simmer—cooking; mortise—carpentry.

Animal Aviators Visit India

Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—28

By H. Boylston Dummer

As the animal aviators headed toward Mount Everest, it kept getting larger and larger. In fact, it seemed more a part of the sky than the earth.

Bunny Rabbit asked in a hushed voice, "Did you say, Reddy Fox, that we are to fly up over that mountain?"

"Yes," replied Reddy Fox, "Why?"

"I'm afraid," said Bunny, "that there isn't room enough between the top of the mountain and the sky for us to squeeze through."

"Well, we'll take a chance, Bunny," said Reddy, trying hard not to laugh. "But I'll admit that it is more of a mountain than I expected."

Under the tremendous strain, the good-will plane squealed and groaned as if coming apart. During the last part of the ascent the animals said not a word, grimly hoping that the plane would hold together and take them safely over. At last they nosed up over the mountain—and India lay before them! A land of mystery and romance! A land teeming with jungle animals!

Mile after mile they sailed, without finding a safe landing place. But at last there appeared an open place, covered with long grass. Buster said he could land there all right; so the plane came to rest in this grassy glade, almost like a tired bird after a long flight.

"Well," said Buster, "I don't know how you animals feel, but I for one am glad we got up over that mountain. Perhaps the mountain got its name because to get to the top you can't Ever rest."

"Now that we are here in India," said Reddy Fox, "the next thing is to find some animals."

Strange birds, some of brilliant colors, looked down without fear as the animals passed below.

Just then a great coughing roar sounded right ahead. The sound seemed to penetrate the whole jungle.

Our animals stopped, almost petrified. But before they had time to turn and run—even if their legs would work—a great tawny beast came around a corner of the path and stopped before them.

"Well," gasped Racky Coon. "I guess that's a tiger!"

The tiger smiled and purred, then turned to Reddy Fox, who was ahead: "You surely are a likely little bunch of animals. Just touring the country, or are you looking for something in particular?"

"Yes," answered Reddy in a funny, low voice. "We're looking for Mr. Bengal Tiger."

"You don't say!" yawned Mr. Tiger. "Then your hunt is over."

All the animals nearly fell over.

"What I mean is, I'm Mr. Bengal Tiger; and I surely hope your errand is a peaceful one, for I'm only a poor weak tiger." And he let out another laughing roar that seemed to shake the trees. It must have done just this, for a monkey who was watching from a perch high up in the jungle foliage fell off and crashed into a thick bush below.

Reddy tried to explain all about their good-will trip, but his teeth were chattering so he did not make a very good job of it.

"Well, so long," said Mr. Tiger. "I must trot along."

So, shaking his paw in a good-by salute, he turned a corner in the patch and was lost to view.

The animals could hardly move. Buster Bear said his paws felt like blocks of wood.

They tried to make out they were looking for other animals, yet at the same time they wondered what they would do if they happened to meet some!

At last Reddy Fox asked, "What do you animals want to do?"

And all the animals said, "Get out of this jungle and start back to Animal Town!"

Quotation for Today

THE mistakes we make through generosity are less terrible than the gains we acquire through caution.
—WILDER

In Lighter Vein

Only One Finger Necessary

Tommy, who had no great liking for soap and water, was observed by his father washing the forefinger of his right hand.

"What's the idea of washing only one finger?" he inquired.

"The boy next door has asked me to come and feel his baby sister's new tooth," explained Tommy.—Grit.

—Humorist

"So glad you've come along, Mrs. Swaffington-Hawks. My husband is just jumping now!"

Whoops, My Dear

A young husband and wife moved recently into an attractive new home, taking with them their pet dog, who bears the slightly unusual name of Whoopee.

The newcomers naturally felt all eyes were on them and desired to make as exemplary an impression as possible. That was until the night husband and wife suddenly discovered their dog was out.

"Whoop-ee! Whoop-ee!" the wife shouted at the top of her voice as she ran down the sidewalk in one direction.

"Whoop-ee! Whoop-ee!" the husband bellowed as he tore along the other way.

They didn't realize until the next day how it sounded.—Kansas City Star.

To Be Exact

Mistress (hearing sound of breaking dishes): "Goodness, Mary! More dishes?"

"No, mum, less!"—Pearson's.

Puzzle Corner.

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Brooklyn, N. Y., reader has the following comment to make with regard to this type of puzzle.

COJKEQWJ TKFXJB PX
BJVPCAJWPXT VWGCLE PE
PXVWJKEJB ZAJX LAJG
VNXLKPX VNXELWQVLPFJ
YJEEKTJE.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of the Psalm from which the following verse is taken, add the number of letters in the first missing word; subtract the number of letters in the second missing word; multiply by the number of letters in the next missing word; and divide by the number of letters in the last missing word. What is the answer?

"The ——— is my ———; I ——— not want. He maketh me to lie down in ——— pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters."

Letter Changing

These wintry days it is sometimes necessary to POKE the FIRE in order to make it burn quicker. Try changing POKE to FIRE in the usual manner in 3 moves.

Phonetic Rebus Message

An Arlington, Mass., reader writes: "They had been separated for a few days. SHE wished to send HIM a few words of endearment, which she did in the following phonetic rebus." It represents 3 words, containing 1, 6 and 8 letters, respectively. Can you decipher her message?

1
1
—
2

Word Associations

Can you pair off the proper associated words in the lists below? As usual, the first has been checked by way of example:

1	goal	cooking	
2	ink	carpentry	
3	silver	football	1
4	puck	literature	
5	keel	mining	
6	wing over	printing	
7	preface	hockey	
8	placer	tableware	
9	simmer	sailing	
10	mortise	aviation	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving Thanks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

At four o'clock on Thanksgiving Day, the oaken doors of Bernstein's Fish Grotto were opened, and in filed an eager crowd of men, women and children, who had been looking forward for hours, perhaps days, to this moment.

They were ushered to perfectly appointed tables, and were served with Thanksgiving dinners as graciously as if they were San Francisco's first citizens, instead of what today's slang calls its "forgotten men." The Mayor was there to carve the first turkey; and merriment reigned as the feasters dined in snug cabins (the restaurant's exterior resembles a ship's prow, and its interior carries out the design of a two-deck liner with the waiters dressed as sailors).

On the lower deck, happy children and grateful adults sat at well-laden tables, while on the upper the best talent in town gave a musical show. The theaters provided the show, a radio corporation the public address system, and the newspapers free space for publicizing the event.

About 250 guests were admitted at a time, with an entire resetting of the tables for each new group. A ton of golden brown turkeys rapidly disappeared, as more than 2000 diners enjoyed a bounteous repast.

This Thanksgiving custom began 18 years ago when Maurice Bernstein, founder of the Fish Grotto, desired to express tangibly his gratitude for the year's blessings, and conceived the idea of giving a dinner for the needy. The affair was so successful that he resolved to make it an annual gesture.

Everybody who might otherwise have but a scanty Thanksgiving meal may apply for tickets, no restriction being made as to race, creed, or color. Charitable organizations send in many names, and so does the police department. But it is the firemen who seem in closest touch with the poor families in their districts. Dinners are delivered to the bedsides of guests unable to come to the restaurant.

After all ticket-holders have been served, the doors are thrown open to anyone left, for no one is sent away hungry.

Last Thanksgiving, the kindly host was missing, but his widow and son carried on the affair in the way they knew he would wish—in a spirit of brotherly love entirely free from any suggestion of charity. And they intend to continue the custom—a beautiful memorial to the man who was inspired to express in a practical way his gratitude to the Giver of all good for blessings received.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Stagecoach

An old, old game that is still loads of fun for any group: Each player decides which part of a stagecoach he wants to be, and the leader makes notes of the choices, and then begins to tell a thrilling story that may begin like this:

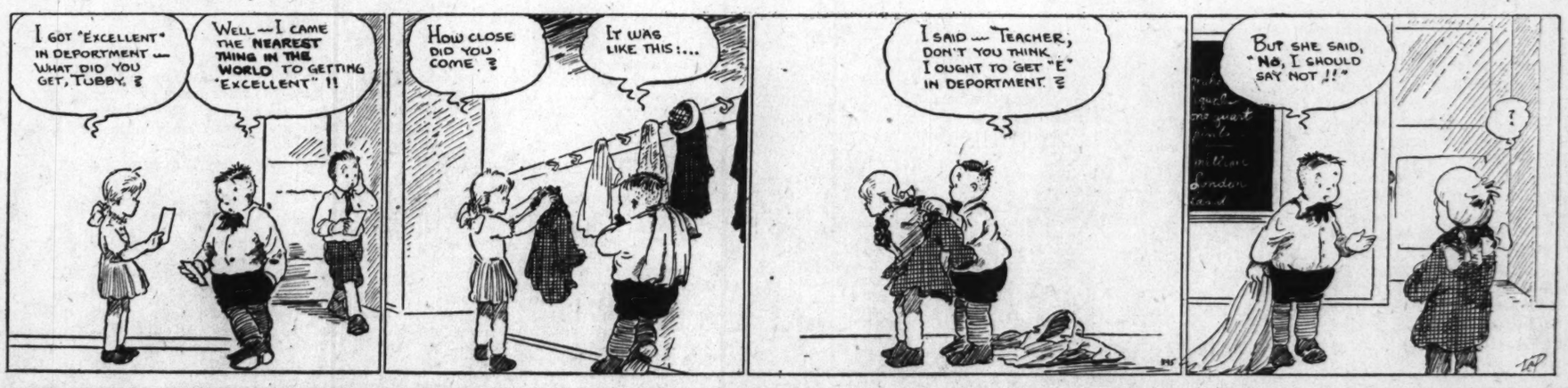
"The stagecoach left the Wayside Inn, amid the thundering of horses' hoofs, the creaking of the driver's whip, the squeaking of the baggage, etc."

Every time any of the "parts" are mentioned, the player who is the "reins," the "bridle," or the "baggage," etc., must rise, whirl round, and sit down again. But every time the stagecoach is mentioned, all players must change seats; and then it is that the leader attempts to secure one. Of course, if he succeeds, the one without a chair becomes "it."

A good leader will tell such a thrilling story that the players will forget when it is their turn to rise and whirl, and then a forfeit may be exacted—if the fun is to be prolonged. —M. R. S., Ardmore, Okla.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So Near and Yet So Far*

By Le Pelley


I GOT "EXCELLENT" IN DEPORTMENT — WHAT DID YOU GET, TUBBY?
WELL — I CAME THE NEAREST THING IN THE WORLD TO GETTING "EXCELLENT" !!
HOW CLOSE DID YOU COME?
IT WAS LIKE THIS:...
I SAID — TEACHER, DON'T YOU THINK I OUGHT TO GET "E" IN DEPORTMENT?
BUT SHE SAID, "NO, I SHOULD SAY NOT !!"
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Barks Barred*

By Carmack

I've had an idea that with all the Boss's trombone practice he'd get the folks used to a noise so that they wouldn't object to a few barks now and then—
But today when I barked a greeting to a passing dog friend—
The Boss's mother exclaimed—"Here! Here! There's enough noise around here without your barks!"
!!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Boston's City Council

THE proposal of Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson Jr. that Boston's present city council of twenty-two members be replaced with a body of only nine members appears to deserve the earnest study of the state Legislature, with which it has been filed for action, and by Boston taxpayers generally.

Experts on municipal affairs have stated that Boston's unwieldy city council is the largest single obstacle in the way of more efficient government, lowered expenditures and reduced taxes. The situation, in fact, has attained notice outside Boston. Not long ago a Detroit newspaper, surveying municipal conditions elsewhere for the guidance of its readers in deciding upon certain reform measures, quoted one member of the Boston City Council as stating that the average member found it impossible to do little more than:

"Toss municipal contracts to his friends;

"Fix about ten traffic tickets every week for his ward and precinct workers;

"Demand and receive about 100 city jobs a year for his constituents;

"Vote for large appropriations and huge bond issues, without inquiring into their need, so long as he is assured a fair share of the money will be spent in his own ward."

According to the councilor quoted in Detroit, and according to such recognized Boston governmental students as Mr. Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Municipal Research Bureau, this condition may be traced in large measure to the circumstance that Boston elects twenty-two councilors, one to represent each ward in the city. Once installed in City Hall, these council members are under constant duress from their constituents to work for the interests of their ward, even if such interests sometimes conflict with the best interests of the city as a whole. In order to gain concessions for their own wards, councilors are tempted to trade favors with other ward representatives and thus start the cycle of patronage and waste.

In 1924, the year that Boston abandoned its nine-member council, Boston's governmental expenditures were $56,645,411. The tax rate that year was $24.70. Last year, twelve years later, expenditures had jumped to $79,907,625 and the tax rate was $38.

Not all this increase will be blamed on the alteration in council membership, but the charge that such change was an important contributing factor certainly warrants the closest examination if Boston is to progress toward being a model of democratic administration and an attractive locality for home owning and business expansion.

Sea Labor's Middle Course

FROM the forecastle to congressional corridors is a long way around, but 2000 striking seamen appear to believe a march on Washington is the shortest way to their goal.

The so-called strategy committee of the outlaw East coast shipping strike is backing the invasion in protest against the continuous-discharge-book system recently introduced under the Copeland sea safety law. This phase of the law requires every American seaman to pass inspection for technical fitness. Qualifications are certified in a book bearing the worker's signature and photograph and a record of his conduct and ability during each voyage. The union contends the system gives shipowners a means to blacklist strike leaders. By marshaling members for a march on Washington, it hopes to jettison the discharge-book clause.

This system has worked well in other countries. It enables the employer to size up the man he hires. And it provides an incentive for seamen to build up good sea service records. Nevertheless, objections raised by those 2000 aroused amphibions need to be recognized. American seamen are not sufficiently protected under the law. The discharge book is a good thing. But we do believe safeguards should be provided against possible abuses.

This newspaper proposed in a recent editorial that powers similar to those held by the Railway Labor Board be vested in the Maritime Commission. Were such authority extended to include administration of hiring halls, labor would be freed from fear of discrimination by employers. A neutral federal agency would supervise the signing on of ships' crews. More important at the moment is the possibility that adoption of this plan would solve the two most stubborn issues behind the present shipping deadlock—labor's opposition to the continuous-discharge book, and the union dispute over control of hiring halls.

HOWEVER much the American people favor the idea of hands across the sea, at this time the majority probably are convinced that arms should stay at home.

A QUICK WAY to end that sit-down strike among high-school students dissatisfied with their new class pins might be to plant the pins in the strikers' chairs.

SO MANY FOREIGNERS are enlisting in the armies of the two Spanish factions, that it won't be long now before the Spaniards can get out and watch.

"Right" and "Left" in Spain

THOUGH it was the Rightists' rebellion, not the Government's volition, which brought radicalism into power in Spain, what happened in July is now water far down the millrace. In Madrid and Valencia, a metamorphosed coalition of socialists, communists and anarchists dominates the Government's activities, both in their civil and military phases. Much wealth has been confiscated under the emergency. Utilities are largely run by the military junta; such factories as still produce other things than war supplies are frequently in the hands of the workers, being operated by various types of semi-socialist or syndicalist management.

Russian advisers are working side by side with the civil and military leaders, often assuming direct executive authority. Russian planes and aviators, guns and munitions have shared largely in stemming the insurgent advance, just as German and Italian military aid has helped to bolster that advance. If the Leftists have taken Russian doctrines with Russian aid, the fascist-supported Franco "Government" has from the first offered only dictatorship.

It might be contended that Madrid and Valencia were particularly altered by the impact of war; that under such circumstances, capitalism in any nation is forced to undergo more or less state socialism. But in Basque regions, out of the immediate war zone, there are strong intrusions of worker control into the factory and even the land systems. And Catalonia, normally the breeding ground of Spanish radicalism, presents a picture of such advanced proletarianism that even the more cautious correspondents refer to it as a "collectivized state."

Has the choice of the Spanish people, then, narrowed since the war broke out to the alternatives of fascism or leftist revolution? It does not now seem that this has occurred. If Spain's economic and political system becomes molten in the furnace of war, this is in itself not surprising or unnatural. It will be after the war is well over that the ingrained resistance of the Spaniard to dictatorship will show itself as a ponderable, determining force. Unless war can transmute the peculiarly adamantine Spanish character into something akin to its opposite in a brief span of months, even those who are today heavily indebted to Russia, or to Germany or Italy, for military aid will not long tolerate an alien, autocratic system.

The dominant force in Spanish radicalism has not been regimentation, for which it has neither the technique nor sufficient inclination, but anarchy. And in Spain, anarchy is not so much an economic or political formula as it is a mentality which deeply resents strong central government. Undoubtedly a Government victory would see a great advance of worker control of industry and state. But many regions, groups and individuals make up that Government; none appears strong enough to suppress the others. And all these elements are endued with that intense sense of individual integrity which characterizes a nation whose Republic was bred in the ceaseless talk of myriads of small café tables, and not in the mob mentality. It is not impossible that, after the war fury abates, Spain will again see that such a confederation of regions, groups and individuals can find peace and security only under a system with a large measure of liberty.

Sympathy, and More

THE world has heard the worst about the Tacoma kidnaping case. The search for Charles Mattson now turns into a search for the murderer. Sympathetic response from people everywhere is only paralleled by the trial this happening imposes on the boy's family. But at least it can be said that every American family has had greater security against kidnaping since the tragedy which visited that secluded home in Hopewell five years ago.

The spontaneous outpouring of sympathy for the Lindberghs has since been translated into more effective efforts to protect American homes from such hideous crimes. The work of the United States Department of Justice—operating through its justly publicized G-men—has proved to be a powerful deterrent.

The Mattson kidnaping is the first major crime of this sort in more than a year. It emphasizes how much has been accomplished in safeguarding society. The nature of the crime suggests that it was the work of one mentally irresponsible, rather than of such criminals as perpetrated previous kidnapings. The G-men are now searching for those responsible for the Tacoma outrage. Everybody hopes they will be speedily apprehended, not only that justice may be served, but that the nation will benefit in the future from the warning it would give on behalf of an aroused public.

UNIVERSITIES are being urged to train young people for government service so that future public employees will be more skillful. The public might take a few lessons in government, too, so it will know how to adopt merit systems for keeping skilled employees in their jobs after they get them.

The Power to Regulate

Book News of the Day

THERE comes, at an opportune moment, an interesting and illuminating discussion of the mooted question, never conclusively settled, touching the relative and sometimes conflicting powers of the national and state governments in defining and regulating commerce. The volume, small in size, is THE COMMERCE CLAUSE UNDER MARSHALL, TANEY AND WAITE, by Felix Frankfurter (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. $1.).

Marshall, Taney and Waite were, as is remembered, the three presiding Chief Justices of the United States largely responsible for the interpretations of the Commerce Clause, so called, forming more or less conflicting precedents which have been followed or partially explained away by succeeding tribunals which have sought, as was sought in an earlier formative period, to adapt necessary decisions to the ever-changing economic conditions then prevailing, or to new needs or emergencies which could not reasonably have been foreseen.

This effort toward adaptation still goes on. Professor Frankfurter evidently commends the somewhat difficult flexibility displayed, not by legal opportunists, but by sincere scholars and judges of unquestioned integrity, in meeting new needs rather than demands, expressed or unexpressed by a count of votes cast at a general election.

The author expresses the view that the Constitution, necessarily measurably flexible, is like a stream whose course has been directed, and from time to time somewhat altered, by the Supreme Court. These changes, he discovers, have taken place in three distinct epochs or eras, severally earmarked by the names of the three presiding justices named. If issue might be taken by a layman with this conclusion it would be upon the fixed assumption, generally accepted, that the course of constitutional government has not been tortuous, or even uncertain.

That the Constitution itself is, in its actuality, a human document must be admitted. Thus it is subject now, as always, to human interpretation. But the precedents established by court decisions are not, it must be insisted, so conflicting or so greatly at variance that they are confusing when analyzed in the clear light of reason devoid of prejudice. It must be agreed that there remains inviolate the right defined by Chief Justice Marshall many years ago. It is that the mere grant of a power to Congress, as for instance, the right to regulate commerce, did not imply a prohibition on the states to exercise the same power, if such exercise of power is not in conflict with the right bestowed upon and exercised by Congress. F. L. P.

Waste

Morning Watch

"A QUARTER to four, Sir, and it's fine." Thus awakened from sleep Mr. Valentine lies and ponders on the innate foolishness of the sailor who sold his farm and went to sea.

It is a destroyer on passage from Shanghai to Hong Kong and it is Mr. Valentine's morning watch.

He turns out sleepily, pulls on a monkeyjacket and trousers over his pajamas and, with a muffler and seaboots to complete his costume, ascends the ladder from his tiny cabin.

The first cold draft of night air again makes him think sadly of those more sensible people ashore who sleep through the night, but he passes out onto the small quarter-deck and moves warily forward over the bare steel deck, past the torpedo tubes, and up the three vertical steel ladders to the bridge.

No moon is visible and it is of course quite dark.

The ship rolls slightly. From the galley comes the smell of cocoa which mixes with that of wet oilcloth from the poorly ventilated mess deck.

Eight bells are sounded and the watch called to muster as Mr. Valentine steps onto the upper bridge.

Mr. Thomas has had the middle watch, and he greets Mr. Valentine like a long-lost friend. He indicates the ship's position on the chart—there is Formosa off to port—points out the lights of a fishing vessel a mile away, gives him the course and speed, and tells him that the captain is in his sea cabin.

With that he disappears to his warm bunk and to the sleep he no doubt feels he has deserved, for has he not been on the bridge since midnight?

Mr. Valentine sees him go with the feeling that it will be a long watch till 7:30 when he in turn will be relieved by the Sub.

* * *

Provided with a large cup of thick steaming ship's cocoa he wedges himself against the compass and thinks of things great and small. Before leaving Shanghai he has heard from his wife by Trans-Siberian railway. She tells him of Henley, and tomorrow the destroyer enters Hong Kong. It is a far cry.

There is a slight following wind and occasionally he gets a puff of fume from the funnel; otherwise all is peaceful. The fishing boat has been left astern and sky lights are beginning to be visible in the east.

His thoughts dwell upon the Service to which he belongs: that dash into Bias Bay after pirates; a line of two dozen seamen opposing a fanatical mob at Hankow; the visit to that American destroyer at Shanghai; law, order, friendship.

Mr. Valentine consults his watch. It is getting lighter now. He looks aft and sees to his astonishment an owl having a free ride on the semaphore some twelve feet away. The look-outs have taken care not to disturb their passenger.

The bos'n's mate reports six o'clock and goes off to call the hands.

In the full light of day the ship rolls comfortably along.

From the bridge can be seen dimly the gray shadow on the horizon which is Formosa.

* * *

The bows, dipping gently, throw out a line of white foam which breaks the clear blue of the sea.

All around pale sky meets sea in the dim line of horizon, broken only by a wisp of smoke where, some ten miles away, a Blue Funnel coaster plies its way to the northward.

Looking over the bridge the clear lines of the destroyer make a pleasing picture. A White Ensign flies proudly astern. Burnished brightwork glistens and twinkles in the sun, setting off the gleam of pale gray enammeled paintwork—the blue sheen of the polished steel deck.

A smell of breakfast cooking rises from the galley, the more appetizing in the fresh sea air.

Sailors scrub cheerfully.

From time to time the bos'n's mate pipes succeeding steps in the ships routine until at 7:30 the Sub. arrives on the bridge newly shaved and clean.

As Mr. Valentine turns over the watch and goes aft along the deck of the little ship which has been his home for three years it is his turn to assure himself that the bath and breakfast to follow are but the just reward of his labor. And it is now less hard for him to understand why the sailor sold his farm and went to sea. M. McC. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"War Debts"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the excellent editorial on "War Debts" in The Christian Science Monitor, a distinction is made between the debts contracted by countries like Finland, Belgium and Poland after the war, and other war debts. But in dealing with this question of "war debts" there are some other points to be considered which may possibly help American readers to see this problem from various angles.

When Great Britain had to make her purchases in America owing to the fact that she was herself quite unprepared, the American manufacturers made enormous profits out of these transactions. But whereas Great Britain was able to finance her own purchases in America, her allies, principally France and Russia, had to rely upon British financial assistance, hence the present British indebtedness to the United States.

When the United States entered the war on the side of the allies, she, too, was unprepared at first. While she was preparing, the allies had to hold on. The war was won owing to the joint efforts of America and her European allies, and America benefited by this joint effort. England and France had suffered millions of casualties before America entered the war, thus making an enormous contribution in human lives and human wreckage, whereas the American sacrifice in this respect was comparatively small.

After the war, England wiped out the war debts which France, Russia and Italy owed her, although these debts amounted to double the amount which she herself owed America, as it would have been quite hopeless to collect any of these debts in an impoverished Europe. The internal debt of Great Britain after the war amounted to, roughly, $30,000,000,000, a truly staggering figure which that comparatively small country has to bear. In fact, taking the difference in population into account, the British debt is three times as high as the internal American debt.

The debt which Great Britain owes to America is not an ordinary commercial debt, but a war debt contracted under *force majeure*, and America benefited from the joint effort of the allies, who paid a far larger share in human lives.

If I am not mistaken, Great Britain has already paid amounts in interest and amortization equal to about 50 per cent of the entire debt. The payment of interest on a debt of this kind does not seem fair, and all payments should be recognized as capital payments.

By trying to explain these points on the debt question, I do not wish to minimize the great importance of America's entrance into the war, nor to weaken the feeling of deep gratitude which British and French people have toward America.

All I wish to say is that American financial assistance which brought about European indebtedness toward America was after all America's principal contribution toward the joint effort, whereas powers like England and France suffered tremendous losses in human lives.

If all these different points are considered, it should be easy to find a solution to this vexed problem of war debts. A. VINCENT

Geneva, Switzerland.

Local Option May Shrink Wet Areas

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The citizen can now realize how easily under the present system (during its earlier period especially), it was easy for almost anyone to apply for a license to sell and dispense intoxicating liquor. Whether or not his record were criminal, in this State or another, application could be made for a license. The State now looks somewhat deeper into the records of those who applied and still are applying for licenses. The weakness now lies in the fact that licensing is made a bigger issue than liquor sales. In some neighborhoods more stores than necessary have been licensed to sell intoxicating beverages.

Had Government liquor stores been established, the Government, for its own good, would have to guard against having more stores than necessary and against liquor consumption on the premises. Two other facts in favor of the Government Stores in preference to the present system are (1), there would have or should have been less stores set up in underprivileged sections, and (2), the Government would have been able to check to see that men on relief were not spending their money on drink.

With local option in all states, many voters would have the opportunity of correcting their previous errors in allowing liquor to be sold in their own communities. J. A. T.

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Looking Backward—and Forward"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was highly gratifying to me to read the editorial "Looking Backward—and Forward" in The Christian Science Monitor.

The economic philosophy of Edward Bellamy, who was my father, should be studied by all those who are striving to bring forward His kingdom here among men. Where else, indeed, can be found an economic philosophy in which the sound principles of the Declaration of Independence and the eternal truths of the Sermon on the Mount are fused into a guide for the economic welfare and happiness of mankind? MARION BELLAMY EARNSHAW

Springfield, Mass.

Propaganda?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In visiting a public high school recently in a mid-western suburban town, my attention was drawn to a very gaily colored futuristic mural, placed in one of the halls. It depicted much activity and many colorful figures, all engaged in work. Each group was stamped with one of the recently organized alphabetical projects such as FHA, PWA and CCC. This looked like propaganda, and, if so, does not belong in a public school. J. W. B.

Chicago, Ill.

An Interesting Summary

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I express my regret at the loss of the World's Day from the columns of the Monitor. Its concise and interesting summary of the day's news was of great help when the press of time made careful reading of all the news stories impossible. Perhaps a means may be found to continue it inside the paper if no space is available on the front page. J. R.

Boston, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

New War of Attrition

By R. A. Scott-James

"RECOVERY CONTINUED" is the caption applied, not without irony, to the period 1935-36 in a recent survey of modern trade tendencies made by Dr. D. B. Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner in London. Not without irony, surely, for in the same breath in which he notes an all-round improvement in industry and domestic trade he comments on the sinister use to which increased resources are being put.

At the very moment when conditions seemed promising for a world return to prosperity half the great nations of the world are shaping their economic policy in a direction determined by preparation for war.

Italy has been more and more pursuing a policy of economic nationalism; but has become acutely conscious of the fact that economic isolation would never enable her to meet her new obligations. Ethiopia, so far, at present, from bringing her wealth, has loaded her with debt. Italy is compelled to look about for new money to meet the huge expense of maintaining and developing this costly dependency.

"Guns instead of butter" was the slogan with which General Hermann Göring sought to commend the policy of German rearmament to the German people. Germany was already in financial straits when she determined to devote a great part of the wealth that she is capable of creating to the manufacture of guns, warships, airplanes, explosives and equipment for a great conscript army. In the service of the army and the manufacture of munitions work was found for some of the unemployed; but such work made no contribution to the wealth of the country, and involved heavy taxation which reduced the standard of living for all the rest.

* * *

Part of the burden might have been met by increased international trade, which world improvement made possible. But that was denied because fear of war made German statesmen determined to increase German self-sufficiency. Germany was to make for herself goods that she had formerly imported; substitutes for rubber, silk, wool and other articles were to be manufactured in her own factories; and while the Four-Year Plan was in progress her people were to tighten their belts. The difficulty of getting back to a more normal economy increases in proportion as capital and employment are more and more locked up in the manufacture of war equipment and homemade substitutes for imports.

Russia has been through an experience comparable with that of Germany; though for her, with her vast agricultural population, the diversity of her natural resources, and her low industrialization, a large measure of self-sufficiency is not so difficult to attain.

Or again, if we turn to Japan. The financiers of Japan are becoming more and more disturbed at the growing cost of armaments, and at the forward policy of the imperialists. Well may they be alarmed at projects of new adventures in China. She has not yet recovered from the adventure in Manchoukuo. Since 1932 Japan has invested £50,000,000 in the development of Manchoukuo without any adequate economic return.

Even in Great Britain rearmament is not without its disturbing prospects. That country can afford the burden better than any other, since for sixteen years she had been steadily reducing her expenditure on armaments, and had been turning her industrial resources to the creation of reserves of wealth. But with her the danger is that an undue proportion of her industrial energy, and much industrial employment, may become dependent on the production of war material; so that when the need for more weapons ceases there will be a sudden slump and much unemployment.

* * *

"In most countries," says Dr. Meek, "at least part, and sometimes a substantial part, of the economic improvement which has taken place has resulted from the widespread policy of rearmament and the undertaking of warlike preparations." But by "improvement" he does not mean lasting improvement. The armaments factories are not engaged in really productive work. So far as the wealth of a country is concerned the men employed in them might just as well have been paid for picking oakum. Wealth has been distributed by the work done in them, but not increased.

If the race for armaments were continued indefinitely and no limit fixed an ever-increasing number of people would be compelled to work unproductively and the burden of maintaining them would be thrown upon an ever-decreasing number. The competition itself in the course of time becomes a kind of war—a war of attrition—in which the country with the largest economic reserves and the best facilities for keeping clear of economic nationalism would in the long run win. But its victory would be a barren one, for, exhausted itself, the countries with which it might hope to trade would be still more exhausted and utterly bankrupt. Britain's strength today lies precisely in the fact that for many years, by refraining from heavy military expenditure, she has larger economic reserves on which to draw.

Modern military competition is resolving itself into a race between powers to see which can most quickly use up surplus wealth in the struggle to attain superior strength.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, JANUARY 13, 1937

"TtotEM POLES OF GITSEGUIKLAS," BY EDWIN H. HOLGATE, R.C.A. FROM THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

This painting, representative of work done by Canadian artists who have discovered new sources of natural beauty and colorful subjects in the Dominion, forms part of the national exhibition now on tour of the Empire.

See: "New Art on the Horizon" . . . . Pages 8 and 9

Research: Key to Film Success

Better Motion Pictures Grow Out of Advance Spadework, Which Makes the Stories "Ring True," Inspires the Actors, and Wins Audiences by Conveying a Sense of Honesty and Reality

By Robert W. Desmond

DO YOU REMEMBER the venerable Stanley Steamer automobile that snorted across the screen in the film version of Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!"? Do you recall the goggles and veils and linen dusters, proper wear for the pioneer motorist, in the same picture?

Well, no Stanley Steamer rolled onto the stage in the "legitimate" play and, although Mr. O'Neill, in the writing, had to verify such devastating bits of period repartee as "23 skiddoo," he could be satisfied merely to suggest the presence of the motoring costumes.

Those preparing the film version of the story had no such escape, however. For every picture made, someone has had to dig out details of costume, furniture, interior and exterior design, signboards, colloquialisms, such things as telephone exchange names in various cities at various periods, historic events of the remote or immediate past, music, and any number of other trivia.

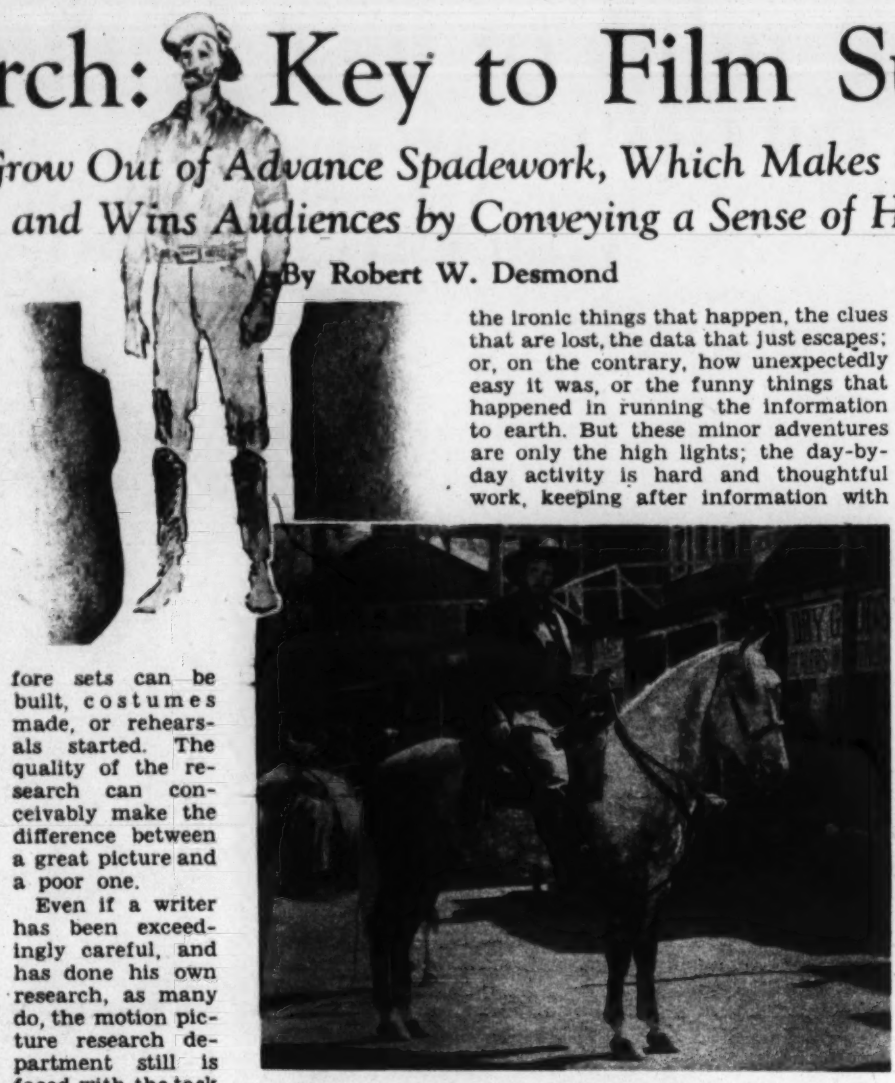
All such excavating is done by the research staffs of the film studios, persons who receive practically no glory, but whose spadework takes precedence, in time, over the work of almost all other craftsmen in cinema land.

* * *

Next time you go to what some call the "moompitchurs," therefore, it would be only decent charity to give a thought, a kindly thought, to those patient pursuers of fact who saw to it that the heroine did not march in wearing a 1924 hat in a 1919 story. Or that the hero did not use the idiom of 1930 in a story of the Civil War. Or that the two of them did not dance, in a 1928 story, to a tune unknown until 1934.

These little things make a big difference! They may not seem important in themselves, always, but put them together and they determine whether a picture has an honest "feel" or whether it is just shoddy merchandise. The actors feel it, too, if it is honest, and their work becomes honest to match. Truth is so powerful that, even applied in this way, it compels attention and interest.

When a story has been conceived and written, a "script" is made of it, providing a sort of blueprint for use in producing the film. But before actors act, or directors direct, the research staff reads the script, and from notes made they authenticate all of the details. This background work is essential before sets can be built, costumes made, or rehearsals started. The quality of the research can conceivably make the difference between a great picture and a poor one.



HOW DID A TROOPER LOOK?

Research Men at Paramount Studios Had Artist Dwight Franklin Study Uniforms of United States Troopers of Frontier Days, and Make Sketches, Such as That Above, to Show How Various Performers Should Look in "The Plainsman," Picture of Early Days in the Missouri Valley. Charles Bickford, for One, Is Shown on His Horse, Properly Dressed to Ride in a Reconstructed Deadwood City of the Period.

Even if a writer has been exceedingly careful, and has done his own research, as many do, the motion picture research department still is faced with the task of providing details of other kinds, and this applies to any story, play or novel that you care to mention.

"An author writes his story primarily for story value, and his audience, as they read, often do not visualize his characters and his scenes to any great extent," explains Harold Hendee, director of research for RKO Radio Pictures, whose delvings have helped to win public acclaim and prizes for such pictures as "Cimarron," "Beau Geste," "Little Women" and "Winterset." "But," Mr. Hendee adds, "as soon as that story is made into a picture and is shown on the screen, every scene, character and object *is* visualized, down to the smallest detail—and each detail must be correct. Where the author can slip in a few vague phrases regarding locations, costumes, etc., and get away with it, *we* have to *show* them to you and be absolutely accurate about it."

Research men, and their sisters of the craft, can tell you harrowing incidents of the search for information, the ironic things that happen, the clues that are lost, the data that just escapes; or, on the contrary, how unexpectedly easy it was, or the funny things that happened in running the information to earth. But these minor adventures are only the high lights; the day-by-day activity is hard and thoughtful work, keeping after information with determination, matching tenacity of purpose with imagination and enterprise in ferreting out what is wanted.

Of course, once research has been done on a subject, the results are available, more or less generally, to all film companies. The work done in advance for the motion picture version of Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter," produced some years ago, was available to Paramount in making "Maid of Salem." The locale and period were the same; hence the sets could be built from the same data.

Some of the older studios maintain remarkable research libraries of their own, usually in Hollywood. Other newer companies have to work almost from the ground up, and get their information where they can find it. Museums, libraries and reference collections are, of course, important sources. The film warehouses, containing millions of feet of negative representing innumerable subjects, provide a vast storehouse.

* * *

British studios have been able to borrow items, or copy them, from the great museums of England and of the Continent, so giving authenticity to their pictures. The picture "Rembrandt" is a case in point. Museums in the Netherlands and elsewhere provided the real articles with which to decorate the sets. Charles Laughton, who plays the part of Rembrandt, is an enthusiast for authenticity in his own work. In preparation for the role, he went to Amsterdam and steeped himself in what was left of the atmosphere in which the painter had lived and worked. In the same way, preparing to play the part of Captain Bligh in "Mutiny on the Bounty," he looked up the very tailoring firm in London which had made Bligh's uniforms a century or so ago, and from the firm's musty records he had exact duplicates made for his own use in the picture.

The amount of care that goes into the preparations for a picture such as "Mutiny on the Bounty" or "Romeo and Juliet" would astonish most persons. In all probability, the research department of the studio has worked for weeks or months in advance of any actual picture making.

It has been the fashion, also, for film companies to engage "technical advisers," as they are called, for particular films. In making "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," for example, there were many details about the life of India and about the British forces there, with all of the regulations and practices involved, that might have been too much even for the most expert studio research department. Instead, British army officers who had seen long service in India became "technical advisers," and the cordial reception of the picture, even by retired colonels of the Indian forces, attested to the wisdom of the course taken.

* * *

In preparation for making "Romeo and Juliet," museums and libraries were ransacked for illustrations and information about costumes, manners, modes of hairdress, and building and furnishing styles in fifteenth-century Verona. Prof. William Strunk Jr. of Cornell and Prof. John Tucker Murray of Harvard were called in as technical advisers, supporting Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's regular research staff, under Mrs. Nathalie Bucknall. Cedric Gibbons, art director, working from photographs especially made in Italy, designed 54 models of actual buildings in the ancient city, to be used as guides in making the sets. Photographs are used, regularly, in this way. They provided the basis for reproducing the Alcott house in "Little Women," and the scenes under the Brooklyn Bridge in "Winterset."

The filming of such classics and minor classics has made a great difference to film research departments. Before this trend began, 300 requests in a week were considered a high record, but more than 2000 inquiries poured in during one week concerning "Romeo and Juliet." They dealt with such a variety of topics as Veronese churches, Renaissance furniture, period musical instruments, falcons, rapier and dagger fighting, and ceremonies of the time.

The research for "Anthony Adverse," however, is said to have set a new high record for complexity and difficulty, due to the breadth and sweep of the story. It covers several continents, countries and centuries in time, and it required information on manners, modes and incidentals from primitive Africa of 1773 to modern Paris, with eight types of coaches, early French passports, and numerous other details.

If film companies were willing to wait until the hour of need for every sort of picture or information required, the pace of production would be much slower. Instead, migratory camera crews are moving about the world at this very moment, making "still" pictures, motion pictures and sound records of places and peoples, all of which will be used by the studios to give authentic background to films perhaps not even conceived as yet.

* * *

Because photography remains a relatively young art, however, many older places never were photographed at all, especially places of no inherent importance. It has proved almost impossible, for example, to find photographs of the interior of an old-fashioned livery stable. Even photographs of the exteriors in a small Indiana town of the 'nineties were virtually unobtainable when wanted in preparation for filming Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams." The solution, in such cases, has been to find five or ten persons who knew the places and question them. They may not agree entirely, but from their descriptions a sort of synthesis can be made, as it has been on more than one occasion.

Strange things happen in the pursuit of facts. When M-G-M wanted to duplicate the interior of a Vienna courtroom of a century ago, no suitable

(Continued on page 13)

ITS REALISM IS ONLY FILM-DEEP

The "Board" Atop the Barrels in the Right Foreground Says That It Is Only "Ft. Leavenworth. Set #1. 1108. DeMille." Yet Every Detail of the Steamboat Lizzie Gill and of the Frontier Town Had to Be Verified for This Cecil B. DeMille Production of "The Plainsman"

Britain's New King and Queen

Long Popular as "the Industrial Prince" and "the Smiling Duchess," They and Their Children Represent the Familiar and Much-Admired Qualities of Domesticity and Diligence

By E. C. Cotes

THE YOUNG KING, who from an upper window in St. James's Palace, London, looked out one day last December upon the medieval ceremonial of his own proclamation as the occupant of the British throne, is the symbol of the unity of a quarter of the entire human race.

For the first time in history, on that day, were used in a proclamation speech the words "the British Commonwealth of Nations," instead of the more conventional expression, "the British Empire."

"I declare to you," the King said to his assembled Privy Councilors, "my resolve to work before all else for the British Commonwealth of Nations." His choice of this phrase was no accident. It recognized that a new inter-relationship has grown up and is in course of further development among the co-equal and mutually independent British nations, which were born in 1931, when the charter of their incorporations received legal shape in what is known as the "Statute of Westminster," a measure passed by the National Government under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

The present Empire system is transitory. Glimpses already begin to be caught of possibilities for higher and better ideals alike for democratic inter-relations among the component nations and also for the general raising of standards of living and intelligence among the 500,000,000 individual human beings that these nations comprise.

The spread of education and culture and the increase in knowledge of all kinds are sweeping away age-old barriers of prejudice and race hitherto separating the different groups and classes from one another. The tremendous advance that is taking place in the means of intercommunication, alike, intellectually, through the agency of the radio, the cable and the post office, and, physically, by the airplane, the zeppelin and by greatly accelerated steamships and trains, is destroying distance and drawing the most remote regions of the earth every day closer to one another. New methods of mass production in the factory and of intensive food raising in the field are heightening standards of living and making real wealth attainable by all.

Interchange of Empire commerce is increasing and is to be put upon a sounder basis than at present at an imperial conference meeting in London next May.

The sum total of all these factors is so stupendous that he would be a rash individual who would assert that the backward peoples of Africa and of Asia, any more than the white races, themselves, will be anything like what they are today after one or two decades shall have gone by of the new King's occupancy of the throne.

While the King himself may have no direct control of the new destinies that are shaping, he is undoubtedly in a position to influence them, and he is personally well qualified to do this in the right direction.

His relations to the three quarters of the world outside the British Commonwealth may be less immediately significant. But there is another element involved. The peaceful progress for which he stands among his own peoples cannot but have a friendly bearing for good in a vaster circle.

The British kingship, it may be argued, is only a symbol, because the monarch now has no power inherent in himself. He must adopt, so long as he occupies the throne, whatever advice is tendered to him by ministers representing parliaments which are elected entirely independently in each of the Empire states concerned. That this arrangement is absolute has just been decisively proved in the case of the ex-King Edward VIII, who found there was no alternative to abdication when he contemplated action disapproved of by his ministers, even on so personal a question as that of the woman he had decided to marry.

Nevertheless, the fact that the influence of the King is based only upon sentiment, leaves it a bond of Empire unity which has successfully withstood all the strains and stresses of the greatest war in history. The late Earl Balfour summed up the situation when he propounded the question to himself, "Whence comes the cohesion of the British Empire?" He gave the answer that it lies in "patriotism, loyalty, custom, religion, race, pride in various manifestations, habit and language," adding, "mere law is among the weakest of bonds." The system may be open to criticism, but it has the enormous merit of having worked up to the present.

What, then, are the qualifications of the new King George VI for the duties upon which he has entered? Taken individually, they are none of them at all extraordinary. Personally, the new monarch is a likable and very human individual. He undoubtedly possesses, nevertheless, high qualities of leadership, reliability and sympathy, combined with good sense, industry and experience of affairs not often found united to a similar degree in any one individual. Of all the sons of that remarkably successful and very popular and respected British sovereign, George V, he is the one who has taken most closely after his father. Alike in equableness of temperament, amiability of character and grasp of public affairs, he also is so fortunate as to have a wife and children who are universally popular and who represent all that is best in British home life.

Beside him, when he was looking out of the window in St. James's Palace, at the recent proclamation ceremony, were his two little daughters, the princesses, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, one of whom may some day succeed him upon the throne. The King, at that supreme moment of his career, after a long morning spent in receiving the oaths of fealty of his Privy Councilors, had snatched a moment to take his children to see the picturesque part of the proceedings and to tell them what it all meant. His wife, the young Queen, was close behind, looking out, too. She had probably a careful eye, besides, upon the clock, to see that her husband should not be late for the subsequent official functions. It was just such a group as might have been presented by any other father and mother in Britain with children as interested as themselves in looking at something that was unusual and striking.

A herald, in queer, emblazoned garments belonging to the ages of long ago, with trumpeters, escorts and guards as quaintly costumed as himself, constituted a riot of brave and gallant colors of scarlet, azure and gold. A vast and enthusiastic crowd pressed in upon the chief actors from every side. The proclamation which was being read declared the supremacy of "the high and mighty prince . . . our only lawful and rightful liege lord." The young man thus grandiloquently referred to was meanwhile exemplifying the homeliness that characterizes the entire British royal family, by bringing his children to look on.

All the members of this family have shown themselves conscientious and diligent in the duties of sympathy and interest for the welfare of those around them in which they have been brought up. The passing of the throne from one royal brother to another—once the various self-governing states of the Empire had agreed to the transfer—has thus been quickly and smoothly effected.

There is general regret that circumstances personal to the ex-King Edward VIII have prevented that deservedly popular individual from continuing to be the Imperial figurehead. There is general confidence, also, that the brother who has succeeded him will worthily carry on the tradition of the throne. For it is the honoring of these traditions, much more than the personality of the individual who may at any one time happen to be the King, that has won for the British system of monarchy the great place it holds.

"Of all our visitors," said the manager of a large business recently inspected by the King when he was the Duke of York, "I have never met one who asked more sensible questions or showed greater understanding of our problems." That is characteristic of the man who now occupies the British throne. Trained for the navy as a boy, he served with distinction in that organization during the World War, afterward qualifying as a pilot in the air force.

After the World War was over, he studied at Trinity college in Cambridge university, where he specialized in history, economics and social science. A retentive memory and remarkable application enabled him to obtain sound knowledge, of which he has since made excellent use. After leaving Cambridge, he threw himself energetically into public work, striking out a line of his own by starting an institution that has become widely known under the name of "The Duke of York's Camp."

This camp was designed to improve mutual understanding among different classes of the younger members of the general community. It has been held annually ever since 1921, always on the coast, so as to give the boys attending it the benefit of sea bathing. Each year it has drawn some 400 youths, drawn in approximately equal proportions, on the one side from such great middle-class "public schools" as Eton, Harrow and Rugby, and on the other from factories, mines and workshops. These boys have all been guests of the Duke in his

(Continued on page 15)

(Left) © Marcus Adams. (Above) Keystone

KING, QUEEN, AND HEIR APPARENT

King George VI and the Queen Were Photographed in an Informal Pose on a Recent Visit to Perth, Scotland, When They Were Still the Duke and Duchess of York. Princess Elizabeth, Eldest Child of the New Rulers, Appears in a New Studio Portrait

From Watch Springs to Ocean Liners

Once Steel Was Used Principally for Skyscrapers, Railroads, Bridges and Ships, but Now It Gleams in the Kitchen, on the Breakfast Table and in the Motorcar

By E. C. Barringer

STEEL MILLS again are painting an industrial aurora borealis on the night heavens of Pittsburgh, Gary, Bethlehem, Birmingham, Youngstown and other steel centers.

Their blast furnaces, bessemer converters and open-hearth furnaces are aglow with activity that is reminiscent of 1929.

Operating now at 75 per cent of capacity, the industry's output will be the highest since 1929 and aggregate about 85 per cent of that year's all-time record.

Of course, steel, like other industries, has been swept along by the natural forces of recovery. But curiously enough, there is a parallel between steel and the economic and political trend of the times. Both display invigoration rising from the bottom instead of filtering down from the top.

The demand that is putting this four-billion dollar industry back in black ink and providing employment for 20 per cent more persons than even in lush 1929 originates in the people themselves. People today are buying steel, whereas they formerly used it.

In the past, indeed right up to the depression, the great bulk of steel was absorbed in the larger, spectacular uses of it. Giant skyscrapers, far-flung bridges, heavy locomotives and rolling stock, long underground pipe lines, ships—these formerly were the source of tonnage. They consumed what producers term heavy products. While universal in service, they were sponsored by the few and their use paid for by the many.

But the recovery of general business from the depression has developed most strikingly first in what economists call consumers' goods, and accordingly the style or fashion in steel, both in type and in mode of purchase, has changed.

Automobiles, mechanical refrigerators, furniture, modern stoves and heating systems, washing machines and many household appliances, air-conditioning systems for houses, the retailing of foods, beverages and oils in containers—steel for fabrication into these products can scarcely be rolled fast enough.

These are products bought by individuals for use in their own homes. They are the concomitants of more comfortable living. They personalize steel. Undoubtedly more steel for individual possession and utility has been purchased in the past year than in the preceding twenty put together.

* * *

When steel went principally into skyscraper skeletons, railroad equipment, bridges, pipe lines and ships, such heavy products as bars, plates and structural shapes dominated the market.

But now that steel is going into basements and kitchens, the ligher forms of steel, which the industry knows as flat-rolled products such as sheets, strip and tin plate, have the call.

Wider, thinner, longer and better steel is the order of the new day. Take, for example, the automobile industry. The vogue is now all-steel bodies with one-piece steel tops for improved appearance, longer life, and safety.

For one-piece tops, body builders specify a thin sheet of steel as wide as 90 inches, that can be positioned in a press exerting a pressure of 1,800,000 pounds on the die weighing 147,000 pounds.

In goes the sheet, down comes the die, and in 45 seconds out comes a top free from strain marks, buckles, waves, and other surface imperfections. It takes good steel to stand that punishment.

Manufacturers of refrigerators require steel sheets which can be formed with no blemishes to mar the subsequent enameling.

Photos From Wide World, Department of the Interior, Courtesy Buick Motor Company, and by Aikins, New York

RAW STEEL: POURING OF THE INGOTS

The Molten Steel Is Being Released From the Ladle Into Molds for 32,000-Pound Ingots, Each Large Enough to Hold 15 Standing Men, With Room to Spare. The Molds Rest on Buggy Carriages and the Lugs at the Top of Each Mold by Means of Which the Mold Is Stripped From the Ingot. As Each Mold Is Filled, the Crane Moves the Suspended Ladle Into Position Over the Top of the Next One. The Photograph Was Made in the South Chicago Works of the Carnegie-Illinios Steel Corporation, a Subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation

For a wide range of automotive parts and for countless small parts of washers, ironers, electric fans and other household appliances, coils of strip steel must be threaded into automatic machines which ceaselessly and automatically stamp these parts out.

Last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, what are classified as light products accounted for 45.6 per cent of all steel produced, compared with 42.9 per cent in 1934. As recent as ten years ago, the ratio of light products to heavy was scarcely more than 30 per cent.

This year, as the keels of more ships are being laid, railroads are placing cars and locomotives, and the award of an occasional industrial or apartment building breaks through the stagnation of the building trades, so-called heavy steel products are beginning to experience a revival.

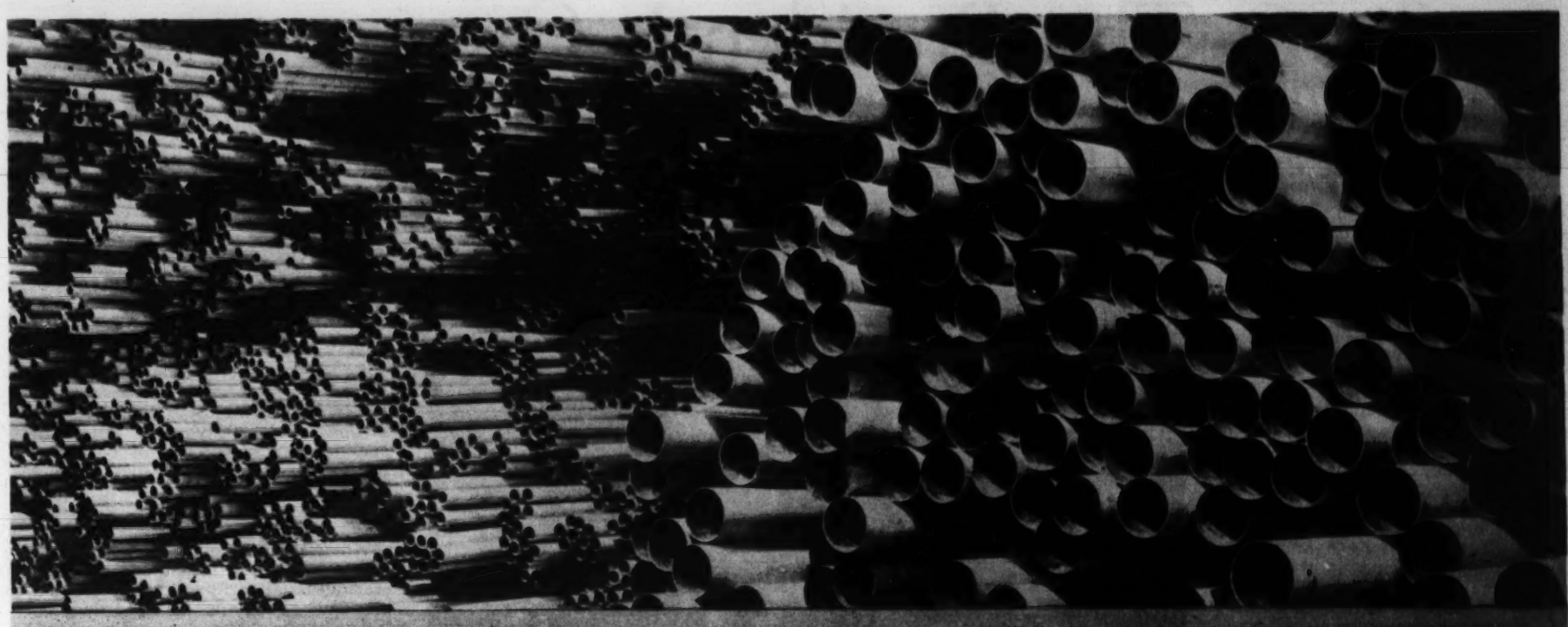
For light steel almost to match the heavy lines in tonnage is the more remarkable considering that one rail or one ship plate, alone, offsets in weight a dozen mechanical refrigerators or a score of washing machines.

* * *

For these newly-developed and highly-personalized outlets for steel, the industry has developed the wide continuous mill—a modern marvel of machinery costing upward of $15,000,000 for each installation, provided the cold-rolling equipment necessary to impart a highly-polished surface be included, which it usually is.

Formerly, semi-finished steel was passed back and forth between heavy rolls, these rolls being screwed down after each pass to speed the desired width and elongation. In the final stages men stood, stripped to the waist, on either side of stands of rolls, passing the steel back and forth with tongs. Notwithstanding generous installations of man coolers, the heat was searing.

Now, semi-finished steel is automatically ejected from a heating furnace into one end of a continuous mill. Rolls grip the steel, and from one train of rolls to another, each wider and spaced more closely, it passes until, a quarter of a mile distant from the starting point, without ever having



STEEL PIPE: HUNDREDS OF MILES OF IT

been touched by a tong it emerges as flat sheets or as strip in coils.

Rated normally at a capacity of 600,000 tons of finished products annually, these mills have been known to turn out as much as 73,000 tons in a month. Twenty-five either are in operation or under construction, and several are in a tentative state.

A great asset in the way of providing increased production of a better product at a lower unit cost, these mills also are a liability so far as public opinion is concerned. They eliminate much of the grinding, physical labor which the public mind has associated, unfavorably, with the steel industry. But this mechanization enables a total of 150 men, operating the mills three 8-hour turns daily, to turn out as much tonnage in a year as 4100 men would on conventional-type mills, thus aggravating unemployment.

* * *

Notwithstanding this trend toward mechanization, employment in the iron and steel industry has been increasing and labor has been a direct beneficiary of the broadening market for consumers' goods fabricated from light products. At present the industry is employing 526,700 persons, of whom 475,000 are wage earners. This is an increase of 23 per cent over a year ago. It compares with about 425,000 employees in 1929.

In palmy 1929 the production of ingots, which is the base form of all steel products, achieved a record of 56,400,000 tons. By 1933, at the depth of the depression, production plummeted to 13,700,000 tons. Last year the industry recovered to 34,100,000 tons, and a conservative estimate for this year is 48,000,000 tons.

This showing is the better considering that the aggregate steelmaking capacity of the country has increased from 63,800,000 tons in 1929 to 70,000,000 tons today.

Giving effect to the 10 per cent increase in wages dating from November 16, monthly pay rolls of the steel industry approximate $72,000,000. This indicates an average annual steel wage of $1370, which is considerably above the average for all wage earners.

The apparent discrepancy between a noteworthy increase in the number of steel workers today over 1929 and a production that is not quite the equal of that year is explained by a reduction in the number of hours worked per employee.

Let a newspaper cartoonist or magazine illustrator be assigned to depict steel, and he caricatures the industry as Mars. Contrary to this public notion, steel, at least in the United States, does not thrive on preparations for war.

Take the naval program now under way. With three aircraft carriers, two heavy and three light cruisers, seventeen submarines, fifty-eight destroyers and two gunboats either just completed or in varying states of construction, this program is the largest in more than a decade.

Yet, for the hulls of all these ships, and some will not be completed for three years, no more than 150,000 tons of steel will be required.

True, boilers and motors and turbines and hoists and other mechanical equipment of warships are largely of steel, in addition to the foregoing estimate, but their tonnage is not particularly heavy and is confused with the high cost of their manufacture and machining—not properly chargeable to the basic iron and steel industry of the country.

This trend of steel into basements and kitchens in the form of mechanical refrigerators, furniture, cabinets, modernistic gas and electric ranges, fans, and other appliances is contagious. Houses themselves are beginning to go steel.

Although a few all-steel houses have been erected, and enameled or otherwise finished sheets have stood up successfully as exteriors, the industry is concentrating on the steel frame rather than the all-steel house. Here, also, light products have come to the rescue. Light structural sections and metal lumber are being fashioned from strip steel at less cost and weight than orthodox structural members.

An average-sized house requires about five tons for the framework, the exterior being any material the builder or owner may specify. On the basis of a department of commerce survey, showing that 2,500,000 new residences are needed, a potential market of well over 10,000,000 tons of steel is indicated. This should develop in the next few years.

* * *

Another large-tonnage outlet for steel seems certain to mature as the trailer industry grows up. The first automobile bodies were wood, as an understandable carryover from the buggy era, and almost 30 years elapsed until the strictly all-steel body was built.

Trailers still are treated more as houses than as vehicles, some of the prejudices against steel house exteriors lying against the use of steel in trailer construction.

But steel producers of a certainty will produce still lighter sections which, when welded, will corral a market which its enthusiastic promoters claim is rapidly expanding into a $100,000,000 one.

Steel is all things to all men. Its quality varies from the twisted bar that is used to reinforce concrete highways to the mirror-like stainless sheet. Its uses run the gamut from watch springs to ocean liners. Its price ranges from two to fifty cents a pound.

Taking into account the year to year production of steel, adding imports and deducting exports, giving effect to corrosion and obsolescence, it was estimated at the close of 1935 that 954,000,000 tons of steel were in service in the United States.

By the end of 1936, the total will be approximately 990,000,000 tons, so that about next April 1 he billion-ton mark will be attained. Understand, this is steel in actual use, and not a mere cumulative total of production.

A billion tons!

WELDING STEEL TO SUPPORT CONCRETE PIPE FOR A RESERVOIR

COLD ROLLING STEEL UNDER MILLIONS OF POUNDS PRESSURE

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN: STACKED STEEL AUTOMOBILE WHEELS

The President's Own

Since the Days of Thomas Jefferson, the United States Marine Band Has Played for Inaugurals and Other Public and Official Functions, Under John Philip Sousa and Twelve Other Leaders

By O. K. Armstrong

IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE that will accompany President Roosevelt from the Capitol to the White House, to mark the beginning of his second term, will march the United States Marine Band, as it has accompanied every President-elect since Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801, proud of its century-and-a-half-old title, "The President's Own."

Resplendent in the full-dress uniform of red coats, blue trousers and gold lace, this best-known band in America will step proudly along to music written by one of its famous leaders, John Philip Sousa. It will be led by a man who began playing a clarinet in this same musical organization back in 1898, and has been a member of it ever since—Capt. Taylor Branson, composer and leader.

After the march is over, when the army bands, the navy bands, the bands of state military organizations have gone to quarters or entrained for home, "The President's Own" will assemble at the White House, tune the violins, cellos, woodwinds and other instruments of a symphony orchestra, and play music that for quality is comparable with the performances of leading American concert orchestras.

* * *

Go out to the historic old marine barracks, in Washington, and meet Captain Branson. His bearing bespeaks the years of discipline with this top-notch musical aggregation he now leads. He is affable, witty, and his blue eyes gleam with pride as he tells you of the United States Marine Band.

"On July 11, next, we'll be 138 years old," he says, "for the band began its career in 1798 and has been in continuous existence since.

"At first, there were only fifes and drums, 32 in number. But not for long. The very first leader, chosen by President John Adams to head the organization, was a man of musical taste, and quickly introduced horns, clarinets, oboes, basses and other instruments.

"Today, the band is limited to 69. But every man with us can play two or more instruments. And—we believe—play them well!"

* * *

Anyone who has listened to a concert by either the band or the orchestra will agree with Captain Branson's estimate of his marine bandsmen's ability. Their concerts over the radio have made the strains of their music, sometimes stirring and martial, but more frequently that of the favorite melodies, welcome to countless thousands the country over.

"Would you like to hear the band at practice?" Captain Branson asks. You accept, eagerly.

"This way—" and from his office one goes into the barracks auditorium, the stage of which is "school" for these expert musicians day after day. The second leader is directing the rehearsing. He is a tall, youthful man. He raps for attention and brings down his baton with a graceful flourish. His name is Santelmann, and he came by that graceful flourish naturally. He is the son of the late William H. Santelmann, who picked up the baton of leadership in March, 1898, and continued as director until April, 1929.

Young Santelmann literally grew up in the band. He won his right to stand in the conductor's box by musical ability and qualities of leadership.

* * *

As you listen, you are struck with the fact that many of the musicians are mature men. During an intermission, you decide to investigate.

"How long have some of the members been here?" you ask a cornetist with military bearing, trim mustache and iron-gray hair.

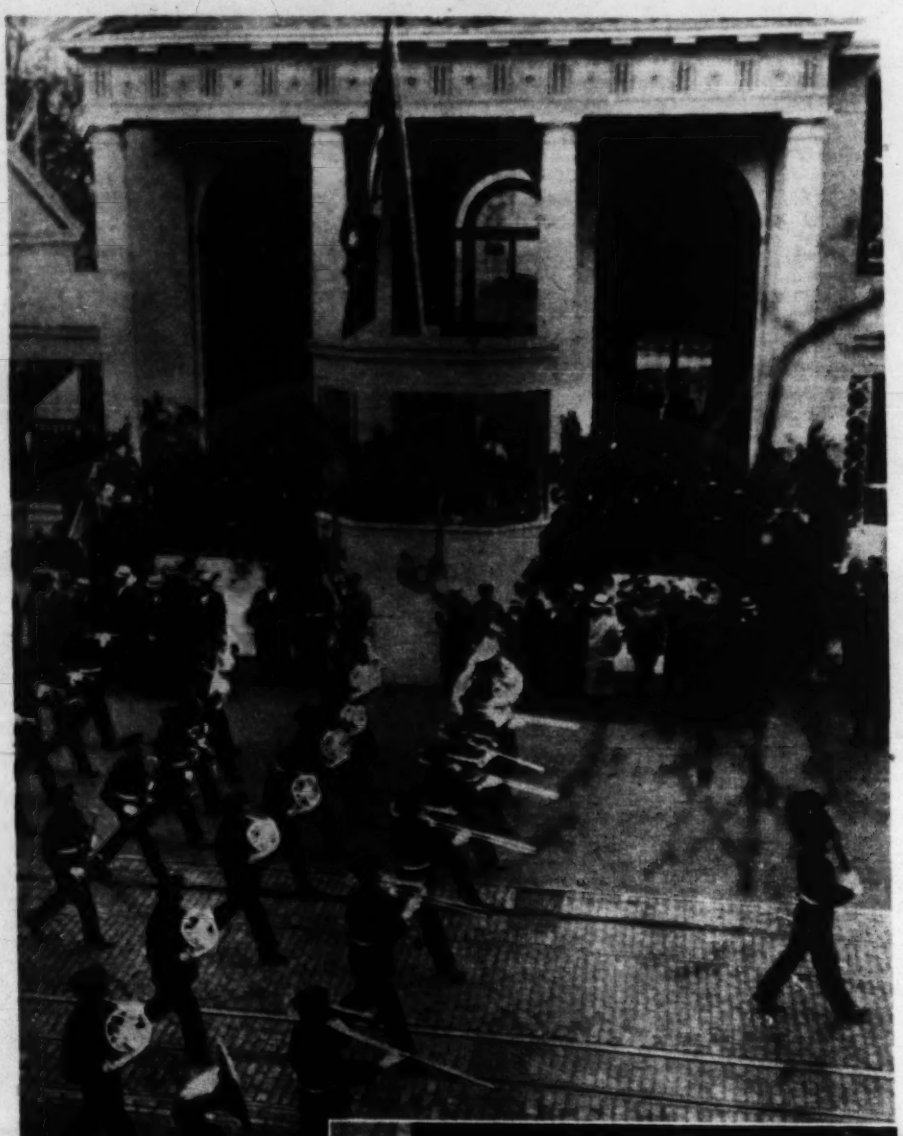
"Well," he answers, "you see my sleeve? It has five stripes. Each stripe represents five years. Several have been here 30 years and longer."

You begin looking at the sleeves to count the gold stripes. Three or four stripes are quite common. There's a youth playing a trombone, with no stripes on his sleeve. They have to start in sometime, you are assured. Presently, when this young fellow swings into a solo part with the band as his accompaniment, you decide he must have mastered his instrument before being mustered into the Marine Band.

"Young men are selected on the basis of proved ability, character and promise of future musical accomplishment," Captain Branson says.

"I began playing the violin when a small lad," Conductor Branson relates. "I was born in Washington. Mr. Santelmann organized an orchestra made up of civilians, and I joined it. I was playing for a local theater while in school in my teens. I longed to get into that Marine Band, and so took up the clarinet. It was a happy day for me when, a few months after Mr. Santelmann became leader, I was admitted."

Another red-letter day for Branson arrived when he picked up the baton as leader, in April, 1927.



Photos © Harris & Ewing

THEIR WORK IS PLAY

The United States Marine Band Is Shown on Parade at the Last Inaugural Ceremony. The Leader of the Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, Is at the Right, Wielding His Baton at Navy Day Exercises Last October, and John Philip Sousa, Noted Band Leader, Appears Below as He Looked in 1890. He Was Leader of the Marine Band at That Time.

From 1798 to the present, there have been only 13 leaders of the Marine Band. When Congress passed the act that July day in 1798 in Philadelphia which reorganized the marine corps, it provided for a band with "a drum major, a fife major and 32 fifes and drums." Colonel Burrows was made commandant of the marine corps, and he decided immediately that the fifes and drums were inadequate to express the dignity and importance of the corps, musically speaking.

When the public offices were moved to Washington in 1800, along came the Marine Band, brilliant red coats and all. The musicians tramped on foot from Philadelphia, following the wagons loaded with their instruments, provisions and camp equipment.

* * *

Washington of that day had variously been described as "the city of magnificent distances" and the "wilderness city." From all accounts, including that of Mrs. John Adams, who was the first mistress of the bleak mansion, life was anything but gay in the new capital. Colonel Burrows gave the matter some thought, and summoned William Farr, band leader.

"Do everything possible to arouse the spirits of the officials and the populace," he commanded.

Conductor Farr and his Marine Band began a series of concerts on the Georgetown hill, "between 23d and 25th streets on E street," Mrs. Thornton, a Washington lady of that day, wrote in her diary. The concerts did much to enliven Washingtonians during that summer of 1800. President Adams lent his personal encouragement to the band, as did also Vice-President Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Stoddert, the first Secretary of the Navy.

On New Year's Day, 1801, President and Mrs. Adams gave a reception at the White House. The band made its official debut at this function and has played at every New Year's reception since.

On the evening of March 4, 1809, at Long's Hotel, the band played for the first inaugural ball ever held. As the new President, James Madison, entered with "Sweet Dolly" on his arm, the notes of "Madison's March" were sounded. At every inaugural ball since that date the band has played.

During the War of 1812-14, the Marine Band did heroic service. Not only did they seek to maintain the morale of officials and citizens in Washington, but several of the bandsmen fought in the Battle of Bladensburg and others assisted in saving the early records of the Marine Corps when the British entered Washington.

"Auld Lang Syne" was Andrew Jackson's favorite, and it is said that everyone in Washington habitually hummed that tune during the eight years that "Old Hickory" lived in the White House. The band played at the first egg rolling on the White House grounds and at the first White House children's party when Jackson was President.

* * *

President Van Buren instituted the formal outdoor concerts in front of the Capitol, and President Tyler those at the White House grounds, the "summer promenade concerts." President Lincoln kept the band playing patriotic concerts during those gloomy years of the Civil War, not only for Washingtonians but for the wounded that crowded the military hospitals.

The Marine Band played for the first White House wedding, that of Nellie Grant, and for the weddings that have followed in the home of the President

(Continued on page 13)

BROTHERHOOD

By M. Louise Baum

IN THE PRESENT hour of international adjustment the western world is found turning to its traditional faiths with new humility, and a renewed trust in the Judge of all the earth. When President Roosevelt stopped at Rio de Janeiro on his way to the Pan-American Congress, Raoul Fernandez quoted for him the Brazilian statesmen who have held that the Monroe Doctrine "must be recognized as a prominent force for peace on the American continent."

In Buenos Aires, President Roosevelt said, "Periodic attempts to deny God have always come and will always come to naught. The faith of the Americas, therefore, lies in the spirit. In that faith and spirit we will have peace over the western world. May we also with God's help offer hope to our brethren over seas."

May not this be regarded as the present's fruitage from the planting by Washington and Jefferson, Adams and Monroe, Bolivar and San Martin—Americans all? The Declaration of Independence set forth in Philadelphia in 1776 was forerunner of a Declaration of Independence made in Venezuela in 1811.

* * *

Today the ideal of liberty is nearer fulfillment than ever before. What was called so lately as 1922 the "grandiose plan" of Henry Clay, to establish "a human-freedom league in America, including all the nations from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn," seems feasible for the first time since he urged it, in 1820. Pan-Americanism, under its unwritten constitution, seems readier now to stand, fearless, in the simplicity of him who said: "All ye are brethren."

When the independence of southern republics had been recognized by the United States, a presidential message of 1823 declared that any interference in them by "any European power" would be "unfriendly" to the United States. Thus the Monroe Doctrine became the symbol of the "system" of the United States, as set forth in the Declaration, which Lowell called the first effort of men "to embody Christianity in human laws." (Works, vol. V, p. 261.)

As such a guardian, Monroe is spokesman for democracy. When President Wilson outlined in 1917 "A League for World Peace," he said: "I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world." This broadening aegis of the Monroe Doctrine is today the hope of the western world.

The idea of equality among men is spiritual. It could never have been deduced from material evidence, nor by material logic. Appearances are all against it. Yet it persists, an imperishable hope, in human hearts. Today the western world is working out assurance of international peace.

Abraham Lincoln saw the Union as democracy's defender. France's brave stand had slipped back as far as the imperialism of Napoleon III, attempting the conquest of America through Mexico. Mexico had also been disappointed when the French in 1846 failed to help restore her dictatorship over Texas.

* * *

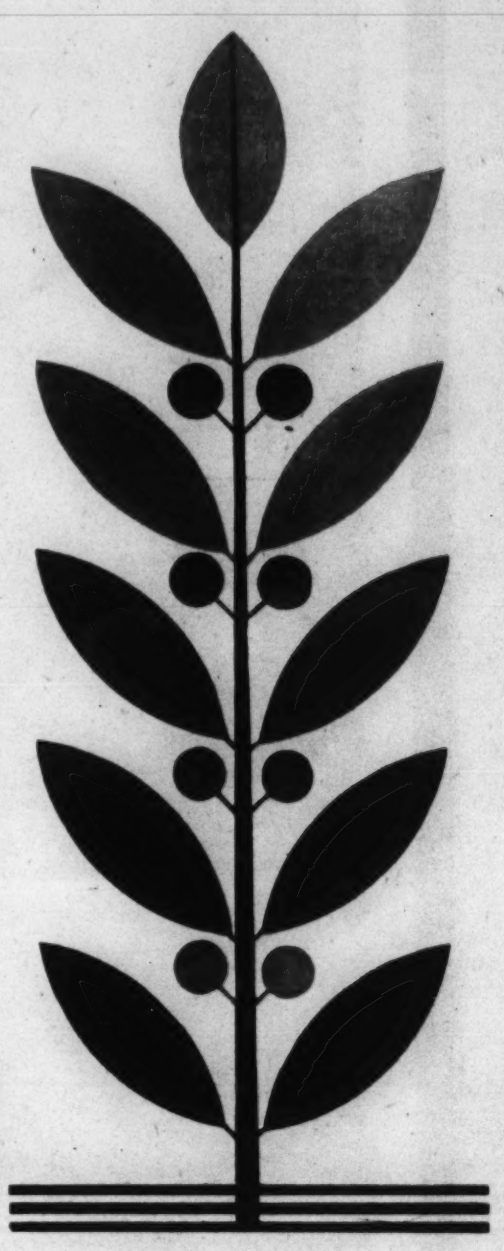
One of the significant facts of history is the respect which the European powers have shown for the Monroe idea. The Doctrine has never been made a national law nor a formal treaty. Perhaps its lack of rigid statement hints why it has remained a potential force. A. T. Mahan finds that the Monroe Doctrine has the "inherent principle of life," adapting itself to changing conditions like a growing plant. In periods of its "desuetude" it has been pronounced moribund. But its influence continues to be that of the spirit rather than of the letter.

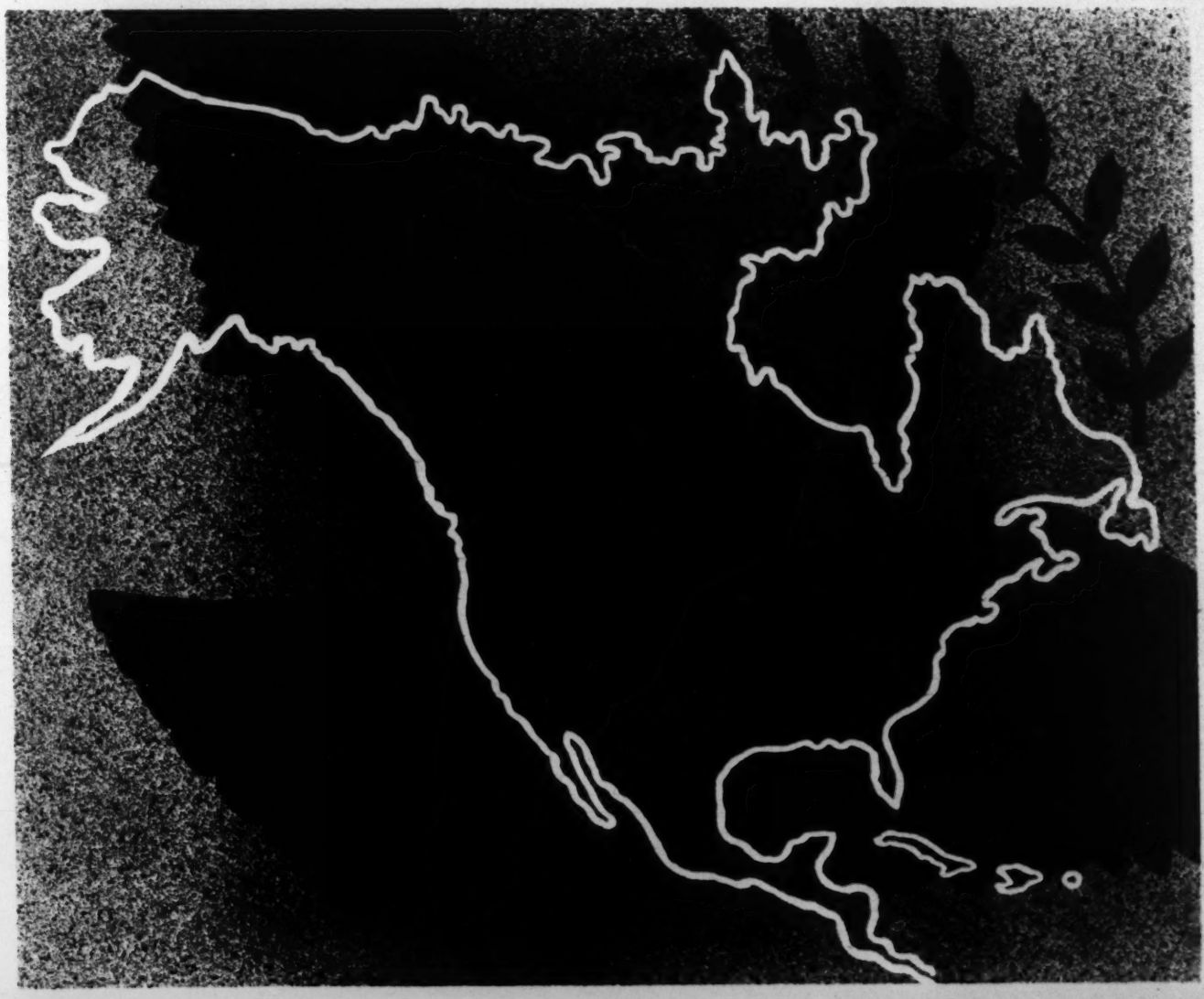
For the New World, a new light. Despite lapses, the betterment of the people has gone steadily on. Simply a presidential say-so, the Monroe Doctrine has come to prompt America to deny the selfish isolation of Cain, and to stand forth, if not a brother's keeper, yet a brother, one in heart and destiny with all humanity.

Through Pan-Americanism, a prevision of Simon Bolivar's as early as 1815, Latins and Anglo-Saxons are learning that simple imperative truth which we name brotherhood.

Robert Frost makes of the left-right of political differences a parable: One foot gets ahead of the other at every stride, yet each helps the other on.

The good Samaritan was long ago held up as the good neighbor, to rebuke pride of race and of religion. The family was given as the type of right government when Christ Jesus taught the divine Fatherhood. He said, "Call no man your father upon the earth." In a family, the weakest member is the most cherished, not the most despised. Jesus named "the least of these" his brothers.



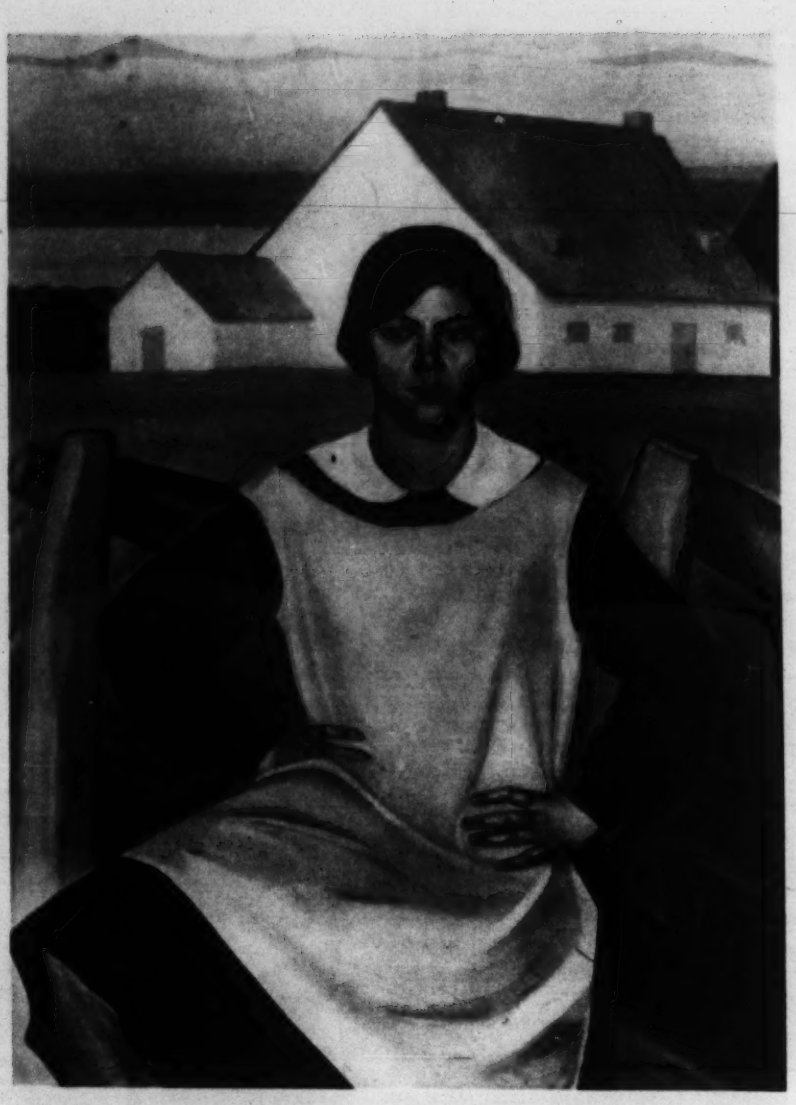


New Art on th

The Unspoiled Splendor and Variety of Canada's L Viewpoint, and a Traveling Exhibition Now Is Ac

By Eric Brow

Director, The National Gallery of



"ROLLANDE," BY PRUDENCE HEWARD

"GOLD AND GREY," BY LAWRENCE A. C. PANTON, A. R. C. A.

CONTEMPORARY OR CURRENT ART of any kind is a difficult matter to judge or to generalize upon. As the saw says, "You can't see the wood for the trees." It is too close and too personal for anything much more valuable than plain record or personal opinion until elapsing time and distance can supply the verdict and, so to speak, reveal the wood as a whole as though from a higher and further hill.

Art movements invariably are born of enthusiasms and at least some originality, add their measure of discovery and achievement to the existing edifice, pass through the stages of contempt, denial and acceptance, and finally tend to decline in imitation and flattery, to be followed in their time by others—and the final judgment, if ever such a thing can be given, comes much later.

Whether it is acceptable to the other arts in Canada, painting must be said to have achieved, so far, the greatest, if not the only, measure of originality, and it has contributed something to the sum of contemporary art expression. The historical period covered by indigenous painting of any significance is still under a hundred years. This is excluding what is known as the Cap Tourmente school of ecclesiastical art, which flourished on the banks of the St. Lawrence as far back as 1670, before any art school of any consequence was established even in England; but that is a story in itself. The age of any modern art movement at all definitely Canadian or nationalistic in outlook is not more than 25 years.

* * *

The Victorian period of Canadian painting was covered by the slow growth of an academic school struggling for existence and recognition in an age of pioneering and exploration. It was deeply and quite naturally rooted in the art schools and traditions of Great Britain and France and typified by the formation and growth of such institutions as the Royal Canadian Academy, the Ontario Society of Artists and other bodies. This academic tradition of sound representational painting still continues and contributes largely to the sum total of the portrait and figure painting, but progressively less to the landscape and imaginative figure painting throughout the country. Such traditional work could not be better typified than by the work of the present president of the Royal Canadian Academy, Sir Wyly Grier, whose well-drawn and soundly painted portraits have contributed to practically every exhibition of Canadian art since the beginning of the century.

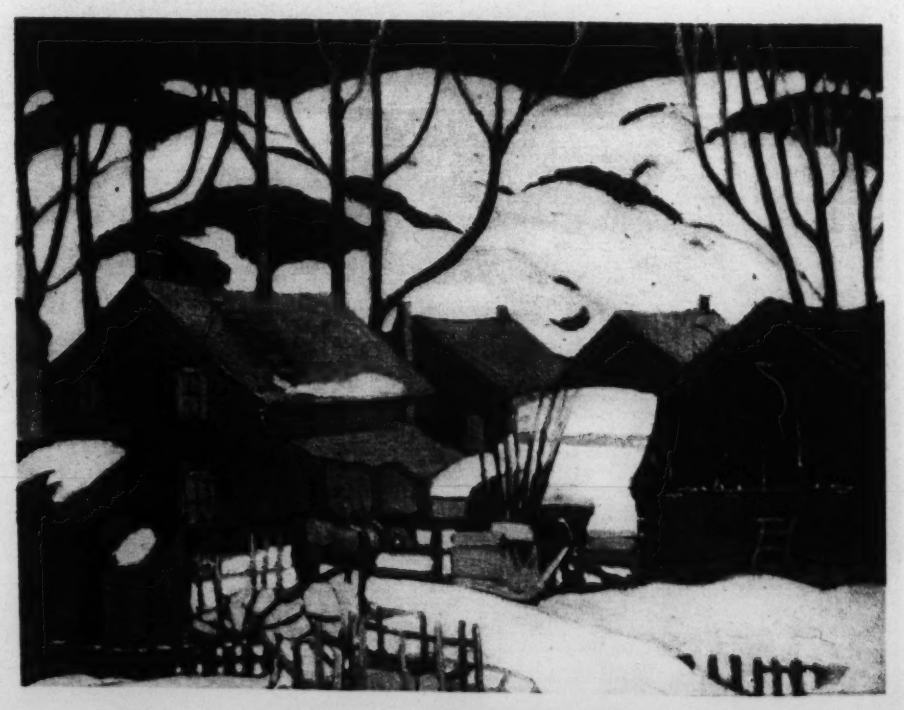
The lines of development in what, for want of a better term, is called modern art, are, of course, a simple parallel with those of other countries today except, I think, for two perhaps enforced advantages which Canada has possessed over more cosmopolitan centers. Her comparative isolation has produced a slower and consequently more contemplative and natural change from the older garment to the new, while public opinion on the subject of art of any kind has been so definitely conservative throughout the Dominion that only the strongest convictions and the greatest enthusiasms have been able to emerge above it.

* * *

During the past 25 years a more distinct Canadianism has appeared in painting and to a smaller extent in sculpture and the reproductive arts. A group of enthusiastic young artists in Toronto, mostly connected for economic reasons with commercial design, came together about the year 1908, attracted by similarity of ideals and possessed of a common and healthy determination to break some, at least, of the dominating and traditional bonds of the European art schools.

It was at the time when the simplified form and strongly decorative character of the post-impressionists was resounding in all ears, and it was natural enough that the younger artists should seize on such qualities as a means of expressing the splendor and variety of the Canadian landscape in a way that had never before been attempted or accomplished.

In a short time they were penetrating such regions as the wilds of northern Ontario, the western prairies, the Rocky mountains and the Pacific coast, which had never before been artistically explored except for purposes of record and railway advertisement, and all of which yielded fresh and characteristically Canadian material for their



"NOONTIME IN THE HILLS," BY ALBERT HENRY ROBINSON, R. C. A.

n the Horizon

ada's Landscape Gave Dominion Artists a Fresh Is Acquainting the World With Their Pictures

ric Brown
l Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

sketches and canvases. They felt and said that, even at the expense of some neglect of nature's more subtle and intimate tones and relationships, their approach through simplified design, breadth of structure and essential character would give greater results and express the grandeur of form and the brilliance of seasonal color and character of terrain in a way that no intimacies or subtleties could possibly accomplish—and today it is the general verdict that their word has been, at any rate, largely proved by their deed.

* * *

Another group, less united or less articulate in aim, developed in Montreal at about the same time and perpetuated the ideals of the Canadian painter, James Wilson Morrice, who was then achieving marked distinction in Paris, having founded his style on a variety of influences all the way from Henri Harpignies to Matisse.

The Ontario group made perhaps the greater, certainly the more united progress and consequently fought the harder battle for recognition. The strength and originality of the painting of such artists as Tom Thomson (1877-1917) and James E. H. MacDonald (1873-1932), and A. Y. Jackson, brought it such prominence that it could not be ignored, however much it might be decried and misunderstood. In 1919, for purposes of greater strength and unity, the strongest protagonists of the movement formed themselves into a "Group of Seven," which continued to hold vigorous and controversial exhibitions for the next 13 years. In 1932, when the battle for the new idea seemed to be won, the Group of Seven was finally merged into the larger association called the Canadian Group of Painters, which carries on the same ideals.

The first opportunity Great Britain had of seeing this new Canadianism in painting side by side with the work of the sister Dominions was at the British Empire Exhibitions of 1924 and 1925, and a study of the critical comment of the time shows the very generous admiration and considerable surprise with which it was received.

Since that time similar exhibitions have been held in Paris, Belgium and the United States, where they have been received with much the same interest and recognition of a quality which, if hardly to be called national, considering the immensity of the country and the smallness of the art production, is nevertheless a recognition of a quality which is definitely Canadian in character.

The first exhibition to be sent to the sister Dominions may be said to constitute as fair a cross-section of current Canadian work as could be selected at any one time. To those in Canada who have been identified with Canadian art in particular, and British Commonwealth art in general, and who have lived in hopes of seeing continual exchanges of such art, it is something of a dream come true, thanks to the initiative and interest of the Carnegie Corporation of New York under the terms of its British Dominions Fund. There is now every hope that the present exhibition will be followed by a regular circulation of such exhibitions among the nations of the British Commonwealth and the United States of America.

* * *

As I write, the exhibition is being shown in Johannesburg, where it is forming the Canadian Section of Fine Art at the Jubilee Exposition there. Afterward, under the aegis of the Carnegie Corporation, it will be shown at Durban and Cape Town and other places, and will then leave for a tour of the principal art galleries in Australia, ending in New Zealand at the recently opened National Art Gallery at Wellington. Whether any single art exhibition has ever made such an extensive good-will tour before I have no idea, but none occurs to me. It certainly will not be the last of its kind, and a similar exhibition of contemporary American painting will be following it in due course.

It is cheerful to be able to accord to the fine arts the distinction of being among the major forces for stability and unity in a troubled world. They have no ulterior ends to serve and, in proportion as they are nationally free, serve the universal purpose of broadening the individual horizon and uniting peoples and countries in a common appreciation of the wonders of creation and the marvelous possibilities of color, form and design to interpret them.

"OLD MONTREAL, STREET SCENE, WINTER," BY MARC A. FORTIN

"THE LONG BARN," BY GEORGE DOUGLAS PEPPER

All Reproductions by Courtesy of National Gallery of Canada

"CHURCH AT MAGNETAWAN," BY ALFRED JOSEPH CASSON, A. R. C. A.

Among the New Books

With the Last Puritans

The Late George Apley, by John P. Marquand. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

THE TRANSFORMATIONS which the past few decades have wrought in almost every aspect of American life have occupied the attention of scores of authors alert to the implications involved. John P. Marquand, in "The Late George Apley," concerns himself with the ramifications of this worldwide upheaval as they affected Boston, from 1866 to 1933.

* * *

With a bow to Mr. Santayana's similar chronicle of the passing of an era, Mr. Marquand presents his narrative in converse form, as a novel in the form of a memoir. It is not, as might be suspected at first, a direct satire, or even a mildly ironic response to his predecessor's portrayal of the Last Puritan. It may rather be considered as the same picture done in black-and-white, a straightforward epitaph instead or a lengthy apologia. As such, it can stand on its own merits as a provocative novel.

For all its merciless penetration of the façade of manners and tradition which long gave Beacon Street such a formidable front against outsiders, Mr. Marquand's book is nevertheless a sympathetic and understanding picture of that class which has for generations exemplified the Puritan ideal. He does not hesitate to show its faults; he does not stint his acknowledgment of its virtues. In the light of the preponderance of items in favor of this so-called American aristocracy, even the less admirable characteristics acquire a salutary nature.

* * *

The life of George Apley is shown firsthand through numerous letters and articles which were ostensibly given to a friend of the family to annotate and put into the form of a memoir. Mr. Marquand, by a judicious selectivity, thus makes a convincing and appealing narrative out of the Apley correspondence; while his familiarity with Boston history further enhances the interest. The book, therefore, becomes a portrait not only of a man, but of an entire era.

When George Apley was a boy, the wealthiest families used candlelight, zinc tubs and carriages; the Charles River Basin was unthought of; great wealth gave security to Beacon Street; labor troubles were negligible; sewing circles and concerts provided ample recreation. Half a century later, economic and social changes transformed all this on the surface, but fundamentally, the ideals of George Apley and his class remained—as they still remain—unchanged.

* * *

George Apley is indeed typical of his class. His honesty, sincerity and unflagging response to what he believes his duty; his love of home and stability; his simple appreciation of beauty; his unostentation—all mark him a gentleman in both the literal and the social senses of the word. Mr. Marquand shows that George Apley, and the society which produced him, have something fine to give to the world, something that under no circumstances should be forgotten.

M. W. S.

The Hon. John Byng Travels Again

The Torrington Diaries, edited by C. B. Andrews. Volume III. New York: Holt. $3.

ONCE MORE we accompany the Hon. John Byng upon his tours of Great Britain, this time on one made to the North of England in 1792 and one to Wales in 1793. The two former volumes of his Diaries have already endeared Mr. Byng to many readers who have discovered in his pages innumerable vignettes of eighteenth-century life as recorded by an observant amateur of travel.

The present tours are perhaps not quite so entertaining as those in the earlier Diaries. For one thing, the places visited are on the whole less interesting; for another, in the summer of 1792 it rained almost all the time Mr. Byng was away from home and his journal has too much to say about wet clothes, muddy roads, damp sheets and disappointing delays. He seems to have suffered from loneliness more than in earlier years, and again and again felt impelled to push on despite bad weather because he became restless and out of sorts at his inn. "A simple tourist," he says, "must hurry that he may not recoil upon himself" and "be ever upon the move and tire himself, that he may not tire himself."

* * *

Mr. Byng was a sort of Doctor Syntax traveling in search of the picturesque. The most notable thing he saw in 1792 was perhaps Fountains Abbey. From his description it seems to have been a ruin more extensive then than it is today. "What a Beauty and Perfection of Ruin!" he exclaims with true early-romantic enthusiasm; and we can easily guess that amid the runs of Fountains he "made a long walk of pious melancholy reflection." In one respect his taste was above that of his day, for he disapproved of sham castles and faked ruins and at one place deplored that "miserable intention" of a wealthy person who "built some strange ruins upon an hill top." But he pays tribute to his old friend "Capability" Brown, the famous landscape architect, who was, he says "a grand planner and leveler of ground and a judicious former of water." Eighteenth - century taste lives again in that sentence. He liked wild scenery in moderation but did not suffer gladly the inadequacy of many of the inns of North England and Wales.

* * *

He was a grand old Tory, and his sentiments on politics and society are here expressed with particular vigor, stimulated as they were in these years by the shocking events in progress across the Channel. A great newspaper reader, he was disgusted with a certain new sheet which he found "fraught with sedition and every species of rebellion." Of this paper Tom Paine was "the hero" and it actually dared publish "extracts from his damnable publications." "I say, prosecute them boldly!" he cries to the pages of his diary. Equally amusing are his opinions regarding the extension of the suffrage. "I dread trade, I hate its clamour," he writes. "It is in trading towns only where rioting and discords begin; and yet they want representatives" (that is, in Parliament). "Why of all places they are the last that should be represented; for their members will be most falsely and violently chosen and their towns for ever convulsed by faction. . . . Old Sarum is a better and honester representation than any great manufacturing town could produce." Mr. Byng was of the type which in 1832 was bitterly opposed to the Reform Bill. His type — without the charming compensations he possessed—is still with us.

SAMUEL C. CHEW

American Hostess

The Letters of Mrs. Henry Adams, edited by Ward Thoron. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $5.

TO THE PUBLIC acquainted with American art and letters, the name of Mrs. Henry Adams calls up, not so much a real woman as an influence in the life of her distinguished husband, and the remarkable bronze figure in Rock Creek Cemetery that Henry Adams commissioned St. Gaudens to build in her memory.

During the 13 years of her married life, however, Marian ("Clover") Hooper Adams was a vivid and stimulating actuality to the circle attracted to the Adams dinner-table and fireside. And always she was a Hooper of Boston and Beverly Farms, kinswoman of Sturgises, Shaws and Bigelows, girlhood friend of Higginsons, Lees and the Agassiz family. As Henry Adams said in writing to his English friend Charles Milner Gaskell, his "young woman" belonged to a sort of clan, as all Bostonians do. It was a clan born to the support of charities, the collecting of works of art, the enjoyment of summer homes at Beverly Farms and like places, and to the traditional silver spoon.

* * *

Henry Adams's executor turned over to Mrs. John Briggs Potter, niece of Mrs. Adams, six packages of letters written by Clover Hooper. From these Ward Thoron chose this collection. One of the letters belongs to her girlhood and describes the grand review of Grant's and Sherman's armies in Washington in 1865. The rest, written to her father, Dr. Robert William Hooper, after her marriage, tell of the years from 1872 to 1883, when she was at various times in Europe or in Washington.

Like other well-conditioned newly-weds, the Henry Adamses spent their first married year abroad. Henry Adams already knew London well from his experience there as private secretary to his father, the first Charles Francis Adams, during the latter's service as Minister to England. The Henry Adamses at once stepped into a pleasant social life in England, which continued through all their travels, in France, Italy, Spain and Egypt.

* * *

Clover had a special gift for the intimate conversation of small dinner parties. Her letters sparkle with anecdotes of such gatherings and with keen little character sketches of men and women of political, literary and diplomatic circles.

There is very little about the sights of Europe and Egypt in Clover's letters, but a good deal about shopping for gowns and still more for works of art. Art collecting was a Hooper hobby, and as for dresses, Henry warned his wife that any woman who could read Greek needed to be especially careful about her clothes.

All this time Henry Adams, having abandoned politics after a brief attempt to create an Independent party, was devoting himself to historical research and writing. These frank and spontaneous letters written by his wife to her comradely father throw interesting sidelights on "The Education of Henry Adams" and on the published "Letters of Henry Adams." Mr. Thoron's conscientious editorship has included explanatory quotations from these two volumes.

W. K. R.

The Book Window

We Who Are Young, by Harry Becker (Arkin, $2), argues that President Roosevelt has "introduced in the United States a new principle of government."

Will Rogers, compiled by Jack Lait (Stokes, $1), records many of the corn belt philosopher's wise and witty sayings, with numerous action photographs.

Movie Parade, compiled by Paul Rotha (Studio Publications, $3.50), contains stills from nearly 600 films from 1900 onward, illustrating the styles of several hundred directors and providing a pictorial record of the films.

The Gospel of St. John, by the Rev. Samuel A. Bragg (Meador, $2). An outgrowth of a series of midweek talks by a New England Methodist minister to a congregation of working people. Simply written; helpful on obscure points; useful word-charts.

Little-Known Women of the Bible, by Eveleen Harrison (Round Table Press, $1.25). Little journeys into the countries and times of Leah, Miriam, Deborah, Michal, the Woman of Shunem, Elizabeth, Anna the Prophetess, the Syrophenician, Claudia Procula, and Lydia of Thyatira.

The American Flaggs, by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday, Doran, $2). A characteristic story by Mrs. Norris about a mighty institution known as the Flagg Family and a poor girl who married into it. The theme is family solidarity.

Young Love, by John Erskine (Bobbs-Merrill, $2.50). A collection of fourteen short stories.

The Theater Guild Anthology (Random House, $3.50). Complete texts of 14 Guild productions, from "John Ferguson" to "Rain From Heaven."

The Bounty Trilogy, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall (Little, Brown, $3). "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Men Against the Sea" and "Pitcairn's Island" in one volume.

The Borzoi Reader, edited by Carl Van Doren (Knopf, $3.50). A portmanteau survey of the record of a publishing house on its attaining its majority. Contains five novels, a play, essays, poetry and short stories.

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M. Duhamel's Bourgeois Saint Is a Modern Candide

Salavin, by Georges Duhamel. London: Dent. 8s. 6d. New York: Putnam. $2.75.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING admirers of the "Pasquier" chronicles have looked forward eagerly to the promised translation of "Salavin." Here it is, a strange book indeed about a strange man. As now presented the original four novels, published in France in the years 1920, 1927, 1929 and 1932, are in one volume and the story of Salavin's lifelong struggle may be read from its excited beginning to its pathetic end.

M. Duhamel is the artist of subdued tones and of moral enterprises. It is interesting to compare Salavin, his highly strung clerk who is determined to become a saint, with other lay saints of literature like Dostoevski's Idiot or Don Quixote; and if Salavin is dwarfed by the comparison, it enables one to see that the great distinguishing difference is that there is no mysticism in the Frenchman. Salavin, if he is a saint, is a moral saint, with a hunger for self-sacrifice, an impatience with the vestiges of self which, time after time, seem to him to make futile his purest acts of self-abnegation. And he is humble to the end. His bourgeois humility, while it gives his actions a persistent purity, at times seems to dim these acts themselves.

The book opens in that vein of warm comedy at which M. Duhamel excels. He has the originality of the masters. Salavin, in the first person, tells how he lost his job because one morning he was not able to resist the temptation to touch his employer's ear! He is "sacked" and describes the emotions which overwhelmed him as he went home to confess to his mother. They are poor people and she works as a seamstress. How will she take it? This is M. Duhamel at his best, observant and ever surprising in his fresh and tender understanding of humanity. He delights in the flux of character, especially character as it can be patiently watched in the framework of ordinary domestic life.

In the next volume Salavin writes a journal. His vocation has become clear to him. He must become a saint, though not a religious saint, for he has no faith. But, alas, he is held back by timidity from the great actions he has imagined. His saintliness takes the form of innumerable small actions. He seeks his enemies in order to be good to them; he befriends the notoriously cunning and criminal. He gives his clothes to the undeserving. The concierge of his house dislikes him and he dislikes her; he therefore makes a point of doing a number of small things secretly to help her —bringing up the milk bottles, for example. All these quixotic actions land him in ludicrous situations. He is a Candide, swindled at every turn. And yet one does not laugh at him, nor does one treat him as a pathetic creature or a simpleton. One cannot, because his desire for goodness has become a passion impervious to misfortune or cynicism.

In the third volume he has turned to the world of politics. He gets to know the members of an illegal revolutionary club in Paris. They plan to remake society. With difficulty, for he is never very articulate, he puts his view to them. They will change society, but will they change man? Nothing is being done for man's spiritual condition. "Aren't you ever discontented with yourselves?" he asks. The police break up the circle.

Under an assumed name the Salavin of the final phase reappears in Tunis where he makes war upon his own "cowardice," performing feat after feat of self-sacrifice, but always dissatisfied. In the end, prematurely old, he returns to the wife he had left, disillusioned, and yet with the knowledge of how he would live his life again if he could.

It is rare to find real character, to hear the diurnal tick of the clock and the pedestrian course of the day in a novel with so transcendent a moral subject; but "Salavin" rarely drifts into vagueness and never into melodrama. The book is full of living character and is imbued with a really moving humanity. Salavin himself is an elusive and difficult being. At times one feels he is a shadow mysteriously linked to the author, an impulse or a nostalgia, rather than a man. Though on scores of pages he is real and round, yet there is something obscure about him—obscure, that is, in his relation to the author. I do not know how far one ought to press criticism, for a character like Salavin has not appeared in European fiction for over a generation and we have perhaps grown too used to the saying that it is impossible for the novelist to make a good man interesting. The pursuit of goodness is another matter, however, as M. Duhamel has so consummately shown, and his little bourgeois saint is in the great moral tradition of French literature which produced first "Candide" and then "Bouvard and Pécuchet."

V. S. PRITCHETT

A Handbook of the Bible

The Bible Handbook, by Arthur T. Lewis and Thomas L. Leishman. Chicago: Associated Authors. $2.75.

THERE is no better proof of the place the Bible holds in the interest of the reading public than is found in the readiness of publishers to bring out books dealing with every phase of the Book of Books. The origin, purpose and development of the books of the Bible, with examination of many doubtful passages, are subjects skillfully handled in this latest volume. Mr. Lewis has given important material regarding the source of the various books of the Old and New Testaments, their literary history, the circumstances which brought them out, their purpose, date and authorship. This material is presented in a manner which renders it easily accessible and therefore especially valuable to those who do not wish to go deeply into the subject.

Part II of the volume is prepared by Mr. Leishman, who has already won a place for himself in the field of Bible study. For the most part, this portion of the book consists of material which has appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. The subjects discussed are of special importance to the student of the Scriptures. How the books of the Bible got their names, who were the twelve Apostles, early manuscripts, and early versions of the Bible are discussed in an intelligent and helpful manner. Notes about the Psalms are brief and cogent. The names of the twelve months of the Hebrew year are considered as to their origin and meaning. Attention is also given to the untranslated words in the New Testament and to unfamiliar words and phrases.

One of the most valuable features of Mr. Leishman's presentation is his discussion of words and phrases of the Authorized Version about which there is uncertainty with the majority of readers. "In Abraham's bosom," "new wine in old bottles," "the camel and the needle's eye" are among many phrases discussed and explained.

These subjects are treated briefly but with such skill that the information which the lay reader of the Bible requires is presented in a usable form. Few books have contained so much valuable material in so brief a compass.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

. . . Or Vice Versa

The Man Who Built San Francisco, by Julian Dana. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

BORN in Ohio in 1828, William Chapman Ralston was a river steamer clerk at 16, meeting and finding favor with the men who were building a new world on America's frontiers. Seven years later he was in the vanguard of the Isthmian rush to California. After a short time at Panama, managing passenger traffic for his firm, he went on to the lusty, bawling infant city by the Golden Gate to become one with it to the end of his career.

Mr. Dana's title is slightly misleading; certainly the city formed Ralston as much as he influenced it, and there were other great builders there. But whether he mourned over a fire company's mascot, backed the piratical schemes of William Walker (Ralston's partners hoped thereby to cripple Commodore Vanderbilt, and afterward took a sound financial drubbing for it) or built the "largest hotel on earth," he did all for the glory of San Francisco. He financed stage and telegraph lines, developed water rights, backed Stanford and the Central Pacific group, widened streets and imported artists. As manager of the great Bank of California he made the fortunes of many men, among them D. O. Mills, the bank's president, and William Sharon, who was Ralston's agent in taking over most of the mills on the Comstock Lode, thereby practically controlling its output until Mackay and his partners opened up the Virginia Con.

But the ore played out in Ralston's holdings, the bank had overloaned, San Francisco newspapers played up rumors, and Ralston's resignation was called for. His passing while bathing in the bay a few hours later gave rise to hints of suicide, an imputation bitterly resented by thousands of San Franciscans.

The book is a gorgeous panorama of a unique time and place; but it remains the history of a banker, not the tragedy of a man. Ralston is a shadowy mover in the background.

Mr. Dana has an annoying fondness for split infinitives, and his habit of omitting conjunctions produces a staccato effect like the pulsations of a defiant war whoop.

K. C. K.

Master of Mass Murder

Tamerlane or Timur the Great Amir, translated by J. H. Sanders. London: Luzac & Co.

MR. SANDERS has translated into English for the first time the Arabic Life of Tamerlane by Ahmed Ibn Arabshah, a learned orthodox Moslem who lived in Baghdad just after the period of Tamerlane's conquests—the late fourteenth century. He has provided a brief but quite adequate introduction, and sufficient explanatory notes to keep the reader's mind clear about what is happening.

On the whole, however, he has left us with a late medieval Arab chronicle—not exactly the kind of reading to which the present-day reader is accustomed. Here is no neat ordering of facts, no setting of a social and economic background, none of our accustomed reflections of mentalities. This is not a book for the uninitiated in the study of Near Eastern history, nor for those who insist on the clarity of a textbook.

For those, however, who like to read history in what is usually known as the "sources," for those who like to read books like Hakluyt, the travels of Marco Polo, or the European medieval chronicles, Mr. Sanders' translation will open a hitherto inaccessible region.

Tamerlane's range was from Siberia to Delhi, from Chinese Turkestan to Thrace. We know little about the technical phases of his conquests. He may have been an able general, or he may, like Attila, have profited from the wild energies of a nomad people turned loose on quieter folk. The world in which he conquered was not much like ours. Bad as contemporary militarism appears, it is at least not quite like Tamerlane's.

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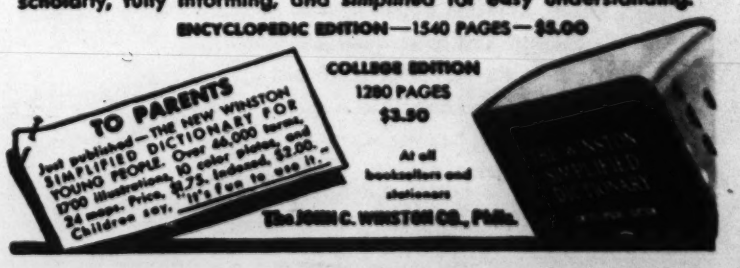
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Linen-Making in Poland

ALL OVER the flax-growing districts of Poland in the late autumn, small groups of women and girls are to be seen beating the flax and preparing it for the distaff. They form into small groups for company, generally in the shade of a group of trees near the cottage of one of the helpers, and work there in the open throughout the day.

* * *

The beating and spinning of the flax are important parts of linen production, for if they are carried out with undue haste the linen into which the flax is eventually woven will be full of prickles and lumps. The prickles are caused by small pieces of sharp husk left behind by inept beaters, while the lumps come from uneven spinning.

The tools used are few and simple. When the lovely blue flower has faded the flax is cut, tied into bundles and laid in a stream to soak. After a few days it is taken out, dried in the wind and then put by until the peasant women have time to start the beating.

* * *

The day comes when the traditional wooden beaters are unhooked from their place beneath the eaves and set up in a group. A small fire is lit in the ground and over this the flax is again dried. The beaters consist of two sharp-edged pieces of wood, worn glossy with use, held up on two spiked stakes. The lower piece, or "jaw," rests on the stakes, while the upper is hinged to one end of it by a simple wooden peg.

With a rhythmical movement of her left arm the woman swings a bundle of flax over the lower jaw and with her right hand gives it a double beat with the upper. When the outer husk has been broken the flax is thrown aside, to be passed later on through another beater which has a double lower jaw. This serves to remove the already broken husk, a task which, for some reason unexplainable by the peasants, the single beater cannot perform. The soft silky pith which remains is tied up in hanks and is then ready for the spinners.

* * *

Spinning can be carried out all through the year. The women and children spin, with the aid of tall and picturesque distaffs, while they stand tending the cattle in the fields. They spin on their doorsteps and even when walking about. But most of the work is done in the long winter evenings.

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"FRESH AFGHAN PEACHES!" How soon will this be the cry of the London costermongers?

At present it sounds impossible that the delicious but delicate fruit could be conveyed halfway round the world and arrive in a sound condition. But a few years ago, even the citizen of Calcutta would have thought it impossible for him to enjoy fruit from Afghanistan. Now he might well be surprised if he were told, during the right season, that "there are no Afghan peaches (or grapes) today."

The export of fruit from remote Afghanistan has been increasing steadily, until now 3000 to 4000 "kawaras," or baskets, are loaded daily during the peak of the season. Actually, last summer, for one week, 5000 baskets daily passed through Chaman, which is the rail head and the nearest British outpost. Situated in Baluchistan, a few miles from the border and only 60 miles from Kandahar, Afghanistan, the little station is a busy one.

* * *

The old walled city of Kandahar is a center for the orchards. Produce is carried by motor-truck to Chaman. If one stands on the station platform at Chaman, early in the morning, and looks over the shimmering desert toward Spin Baldak, one may presently notice a cloud of dust. Ultimately it proves to be a motor lorry, bright blue, with colored, floral-painted tiles set in at odd places on the body and wind screen. It is an aged and somewhat decrepit vehicle, but loaded to overflowing with a swaying cargo, held on by ropes of goat hair. The lorry bounces into the station yard and stops near an iron-roofed shelter. A crowd of coolies immediately rush up and start unloading the "kawaras," each shaped rather like half an eggshell. A pungent herbaceous odor arises as they are handled, because their packing consists of wild lavender grass.

Fruit merchants have discovered that several inches of the grass and then a thick layer of cool fern leaves enclosing a layer of fruit, grapes or peaches, then another layer of lavender grass, and so on until the kawara is full, protects the fruit in transit and keeps it fresh. Several inches of the grass rounded over the top finishes the basket and gives a neat appearance to the package. Each basket weighs about 22 pounds. Melons and pomegranates are dispatched less carefully in sacks. There is a separate market square in Chaman for nuts and raisins, packed in hand-woven sacks of goat hair, which are extremely decorative and must always be returned to the merchant. The "dry fruit traffic" can, of course, continue the year round.

* * *

The fresh fruit, as packed in kawaras, remains cold and fresh even after a whole day without ice. More fruit lorries arrive, and all day long other lorries come from local ice factories with enormous blocks of ice for the refrigerator cars on the Fruit Special, which is to carry the fruit to Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. In the roof of each car are two openings, through which blocks of ice are inserted by coolies. Bare-footed, bare-handed, these coolies walk on and handle ice all day long in the hot sun. About 400 pounds of ice are placed in each car, the sides of which are insulated. Inside, there are collapsible shelves on which the fruit is loaded.

Meanwhile, the fruit merchants, mostly Hindus, have arrived and are bargaining with the peasants for the kawaras of fruit. This haggling goes on for some hours, but eventually all the kawaras are sold in large consignments and coolies are sent around to attach the merchants' pictorial labels to them.

* * *

At about 9 o'clock in the evening the loading of baskets begins with the maximum of speed and noise. The coolies are wild-looking men, dressed in tattered, embroidered coats and waistcoats and rusty-black turbans. They are paid by load and not according to time, and therefore it is to their advantage to finish quickly. They run from the shelter to the train with a basket on the shoulder and then back to the shelter, shouting and screaming, to fetch another. The effect is weird in the half light of the station as the shouting men rush back and forth with their straggling black hair and shifty eyes.

When every package is loaded, the doors of the vans are closed and sealed. Soon after midnight the Fruit Special starts its journey. Past the barbed-wire confines of Chaman, then up the hill and through the Khojak tunnel, past the tin-hut and tent town that is now Quetta, down through the Bolan pass and so on to imperial Delhi, commercial Calcutta, and the port of Bombay.

Kandahar peaches have been sent to England by air. Soon they may go by regular air mail to London, and before many years there may be a Fruit Special that flies from Chaman. A. B.

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Swedish Glass Panels

A SERIES of 51 engraved Orrefors glass panels lend life and light to the new concert hall in Sweden's seaport city of Gothenburg. Sternly modern in its lines, the building forms a splendid frame or setting for the severely simple design of these Orrefors windows.

The panels are perhaps 15 inches wide and as many feet high and no small amount of their charm lies in their disposition in a row along the whole side of the building's upper lounge. Semi-elliptical beams of polished mahogany separate the

Svenska Trafikforbundet

panels, seeming to focus attention successively on one after another of the opaque windows.

The designs are by Simon Gate and Edward Hald, who are well known for their work in table and decorative glass. These men have given the windows in the Gothenburg concert hall a strongly allegorical import. Some represent incidents in the lives of great composers. Others are famous figures in Swedish musical annals. Still others are outstanding musical moments.

The window illustrated here is of the little girls by Gate.

Indiana Oil Lands

Seven counties in Indiana possess more than 45,000,000,000 tons of accessible oil shale, and the Federal Government has withdrawn more than 50,000 acres of oil lands in the State from entry. The location of this vast potential source of energy in Indiana has special significance in that for the last 60 years the center of population of the United States has been in the southern part of Indiana, moving very slowly westward.

GAMBEL SPARROWS AT THE BIRD TABLE

My Feathered Policeman

MANY BIRDS have areas where they obtain their food, and for the most part stay, and which they consider their own private domain. Though this area has no visible boundary, the bird knows it well, and polices it to the extent that any other bird will be driven away which dares to intrude upon his domain, whether it be of his own species or some other.

Probably no bird is more aggressive in this respect than that gray minstrel of the South, the mockingbird. In my own California garden, where a pair of mockingbirds are always about, the other resident birds there, such as towhees, linnets and song sparrows, are not molested; neither are the resident birds that occasionally drift in, but let a bird not usually seen there appear, and instantly these saucy gray birds dart at them, usually driving them away.

On one occasion in January a robin had come into the garden. He was running about over the lawn in search of food, when the mocker spied him, and immediately darted at him. Although the robin was the larger bird, I presume the very strangeness of the place made him feel timid; or perhaps he did not care to fight. At any rate, he flew away. Sometimes, when my pepper trees are loaded with red berries, the robins come in a large flock and gorge upon them. At such times there is safety in numbers and, try as they may, the mockers cannot scare them away.

One afternoon a very amusing thing happened. A flock of gambel sparrows, recently come from far north, were feeding at my bird table. I had put out bread crumbs, suet and seeds, and they were having a glorious time. There were five or six on the table eating away, when suddenly a gray streak appeared, and a mockingbird landed squarely in the middle of the board. Of course, the smaller birds had scattered and flown to the ground, or near-by shrubs, when they saw him coming. For a few moments he stood on the table, flirting his long, expressive tail, as if daring the sparrows to return. He did not touch the food and after a few minutes flew onto a near-by fence. Again the sparrows came back and began eating. The mocker sat with his back to them, but evidently he was seeing what went on, for suddenly he again whirled and swooped down upon the board, scattering the birds in all directions, as before. Again he looked about and flirted his tail but took no food.

Several times this performance was repeated and I could almost imagine this feathered policeman chuckling to himself as he saw the birds fly in consternation at his approach.

He finally tired of the game and left the smaller birds in peace and I, having had a good laugh at this display, went back to my work. H. W. M.

..Research: Key to Film Success

(Continued from Page 2)

illustration could be found in Hollywood or in the museums or libraries of New York or Washington. So the New York office cabled to Vienna. They were told by return cable to go to a certain office on Park avenue in New York, and there they would find the picture they wanted. They went, and they did.

"The Plainsman," a film based upon a biography of Wild Bill Hickok, frontier character, written by the late Frank Wilstach, directed by Cecil B. DeMille, was released Jan. 1. In making the film, long search was required to unearth authentic views showing interiors of Missouri river steamboats, buildings of the time and place, and the attire of troopers and other characters. The data was obtained, eventually, from early Missouri valley newspapers, anniversary publications, private collections, and through interviews with "old-timers." In addition to good entertainment, therefore, "The Plainsman" becomes a good historical document.

A picture to be called "Mister Grant," based upon a stage play of Gen. U. S. Grant's life, was scheduled for production by RKO several years ago. The research staff managed to obtain the original plans for Grant's New York house, so that the entire house or any of its rooms might have been reproduced. Bound volumes of Harper's Weekly for the Civil War period were found and bought, providing further valuable pictorial data. In the end, the picture never was made; but the data is on hand for use when required.

Similarly, the plans for the old Casino theater in New York were traced to Kingston, New York, and from them Hollywood was able to reproduce the interior of the auditorium. But, in tracing historic or useful pictures, one research worker found that a relative of an early photographer had thrown away all of the precious negatives because they took up so much room! Such negatives are so much pure gold to newspapers and film companies! Or, as on another occasion, he went uptown and downtown in search of an old-time quick-lunch counterman able to tell him some of the amusing calls once used to convey orders to the kitchen—calls such as "Adam and Eve on a raft," meaning "poached eggs on toast"—only to get the information from a truck driver, met by chance in, of all places, a quick-lunch restaurant.

* * *

There is, however, such a thing as being *too accurate!* In "Janice Meredith," one scene showed George Washington crossing the Delaware river in an open boat, an historic incident depicted in the painting by Emanuel Leutze, familiar, as an engraving, to every American school child. The painting shows prominently an American flag of an early design. But, actually, that flag was not in existence until seven months after Washington crossed the Delaware. Film research men discovered this fact, and in the picture the proper flag of the time was used. But, far from being praised for their accuracy, the film makers were berated for stupidity, especially when, as they were told, they had only to look at the Leutze painting to see the flag they *should* have used!

* * *

"Personally," says Mr. Hendee, "I feel that the research department is one of the most valuable units in the giant organization of a motion picture company. Where the research department is allowed to function at its maximum efficiency, a better grade of picture is the inevitable result. I am gratified to know that there is a growing appreciation of the value of our work, both among picture executives and the public as well."

A decline in criticism of pictures testifies to this public appreciation. Some mistakes do slip in, of course, but usually they originate in the desire of a director to take liberties with fact to gain a passing story effect, in the oversight of a script girl, or somewhere in the cutting of the picture.

Making a motion picture is something like making a newspaper. Hundreds of persons participate before the final product appears, and if there are mistakes, the wonder is that there are not more, considering the number of cooks who helped concoct the broth. Just the same, the increasing efforts to authenticate the material that goes into the motion pictures has had a marked effect in winning new film audiences.

"Pictures produced upon a higher standard of appeal have brought new strata of attendance to the motion picture theater," said Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, in a report to that organization a year or more ago. "The artistic and cultural content of many of the present films is of a character to attract thousands who have heretofore considered the screen an inferior form of entertainment, artistically and culturally limited by the need of appealing to a universal audience. Today, many great pictures are not only enriching the lives but endowing the minds of their audiences."

It is true that the companies have been choosing better stories by better writers, and have had them better acted and directed. But authentication, or the lack of it, would be bound to color the result. Because, in general, that result seems to have been good, the research departments must be presented with large and fragrant bouquets.

As time marches on, some motion picture authorities believe, research will become increasingly important, keeping pace with increasingly critical audiences. The film is so elastic a medium for the expression of ideas that it offers unparalleled opportunity to entertain and inform the public. The full realization of that opportunity depends, fundamentally, upon excellent research.

.. The President's Own

(Continued from Page 6)

and his lady. At times of national bereavement the band likewise has performed.

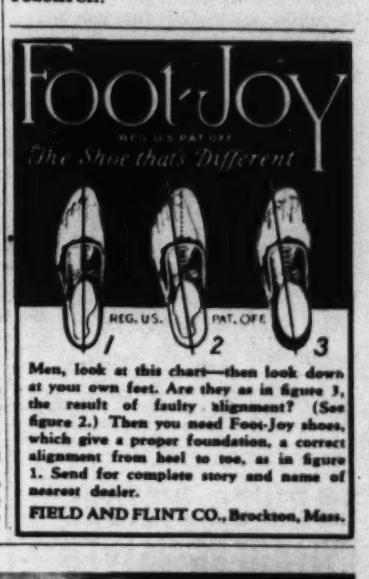
The list of 13 leaders which the band has had from William Farr to Captain Branson includes some great bandsmen: Venerando Pulizzi, Antonio Pons, Francis Scala and John Philip Sousa among them. Sousa was possessed of a sense of showmanship that brought him nationwide attention. He became leader in 1880 and conducted the band for 12 years. He left a definite imprint not only upon his band but upon musical America of his day.

Director Santelmann sensed the possibilities of making the band serve also as an orchestra. For four years he worked assiduously to equip and train his bandsmen as a symphony group. Every member was required to master two or more instruments. In 1902, he announced that the orchestra was ready, and the band appeared at a White House function with its orchestra instruments.

President Theodore Roosevelt was delighted. Since then, the band has played at the White House as an orchestra. In the group of violin players was young Taylor Branson. He was soon recognized as an exceptional musician with violin and clarinet. He has composed numerous numbers for band and orchestra, including "Tell It to the Marines," "Marines of Belleau Wood," "The President's Own" and "Eagle, Globe and Anchor."

In addition to appearing regularly at the White House for a variety of functions, the Marine Band travels extensively, to play for patriotic meetings, commemorative gatherings and assemblies where the officials of the United States Government are in evidence. For many years the band has played for the reunions of both the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

Captain Branson is lending active encouragement to American Legion posts to sponsor boys' bands. "From them will come the Sousas of the future," he says.



Men, look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.

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Dalmatia Makes Fashion News

TO MANY PEOPLE UNFAMILIAR with the Mediterranean, Dalmatia is a half-mythical place vaguely associated in their minds with spotted hounds. But its rocky strip of coast, just across the Adriatic from Italy, is well worth seeing. On one side are the innumerable bays, lagoons and islands of its much indented coastline. On the other are barren limestone mountains, bleached white, with half-ruined castles and monasteries clinging precariously to their sides. The whole country, with its porous limestone soil, is like a huge petrified sponge. There is an entire system of underground rivers and lakes. Even the rivers that do run on top of the ground are not content to behave like ordinary rivers but disappear elfishly into the ground every now and then, to pop out suddenly a few miles farther on.

Such land naturally is not adapted to farming but the people manage a fairly prosperous existence. Besides the more prosaic exports of bauxite ore and quantities of fish, Dalmatia ships such picturesque products as Ragusa honey and dried daisies, the latter intended for the unpoetic purpose of making insect powder.

Dalmatia has had a long and varied history. After a stormy infancy as an independent republic, it settled down to six centuries of comparative quiet as part of the Byzantine Empire. From the twelfth to the fifteenth century Hungary and Venice struggled for control, with Venice having rather the best of it until the Turks took Dalmatia over for nearly four hundred years. In 1797 it became part of Austria, but in 1808 Napoleon took it to establish there his New Illyrian Provinces. After Waterloo it fell again into the hands of Austria and since the World War has been part of Yugoslavia.

The people of this halfway land, where the races of Asia and Europe meet, wear some of the most colorful costumes to be found anywhere. Dress designers, ever eager to tie up their creations with the world's headlines, seized avidly upon the Dalmatian's vividly embroidered jacket, his jaunty pillbox hat and gay cummerbund sash. Now the shops are full of Dalmatian hats and Dalmatian embroidery on jackets and dresses.

But this is not the first time Dalmatia has made the fashion headlines. Back in the second century the well-dressed Roman was wearing the *dalmatica*, newly introduced from Dalmatia. It was a long tunic with wide straight sleeves and shoulder lines. Strangely enough, after all these centuries, the old Dalmatia will meet the new at King George's coronation. A silk dalmatic forms one (the undermost) of the English coronation robes, where its use symbolizes the King's headship of church as well as state.

Drawings by Dorothy P. Lathrop, From "Who Goes There?" Courtesy the Macmillan Company

Studies in Snow

In benevolent mood, Giant Winter has stridden across the land, reaching rhythmically into his huge pack of snow clouds, and with sweeping flings scattered a warm, even blanket over fields and hills and woods. Now, on a winter's morning, the world is sparkling clean, fresh, and sweet.

He who has ears to hear and eyes to see can read a fresh page in Nature's book, and see the freshly - drawn illustrations — stories in snow made by the wild folk themselves. They are beautiful, delicate etchings, cut with precision and beauty.

Here is Weeteeta's trail among the grasses and tall weeds that droop like feathery plumes. The tiny, bright-eyed woodmouse is gentle and unhurried. Two pointed ears, above keen, shining, black eyes, give her an appearance of a little, friendly gnomish grandmother, wearing a soft gray shawl, and watching the world with amused understanding. See! Here is her trail telling the story of a happy morning. She came from the direction of the tall pine by the stone wall. She went back and forth beneath these grasses, nibbling seeds. Her footprints are tiny; her trail makes a faint line in the soft snow. Here is the trail as she returned. Beneath the roots of the pine, at the end of a winding tunnel, is her cavern home, lined with soft grasses and pine needles.

* * *

We climb the pasture wall, and start toward a group of wild apple trees. Ah, the stories begin. These distinct, evenly spaced tracks show where Beena, the gorgeously - feathered pheasant, and his meekly - inconspicuous mate came from the wood toward the apple trees. They like to find fallen fruit and dig out weeds.

Here is where Swadeeka, the beautiful, soft-eyed, timid deer came along. She too, likes to come to the apple trees. As long as she can paw away the snow, she nibbles the apples. A bit of frozen fruit for dessert is welcome after the dried grass, bark and twigs.

Swadeeka, Beena and his mate are regular guests at the apple grove. The owner of this farm allows no hunting or trapping. It is a wild-life sanctuary, and the apples attract the wild folk each year until the deep snows of mid-winter.

The pheasants and the deer have been unhurried and unalarmed. Their tracks are evenly spaced, both coming and going. Beneath an apple tree is an interesting picture. Swadeeka, with her dainty sharp-pointed hoofs has dug away the snow and exposed the ground. She has nibbled at the apples. Beena and his mate have picked some to pieces to get the seeds.

O ho! What is this? Moocha, the big-eared rabbit, has been here too. And his tracks tell us that he came after Beena and Swadeeka, for he has hopped about and half obliterated some of their tracks. Moocha is such an angular, long-legged, gangling fellow one wonders how he manages to leave such a lucid story—with the prints of his hind feet stamped on the snow ahead of his fore feet.

Farther up on the pasture hillside one comes on the trail of Kooza, the red fox. His tracks are clear, dainty pictures. He was in no particular hurry, merely trotting along, surveying the scene. Kooza is philosophical. He takes what the day provides. At the end of an hour's fruitless wait, he will rise to his feet unhurriedly, calmly, without the least trace of impatience, look the situation over in a detached, casual manner, and trot away. He has drawn his own portrait in the snow this morning. Measure the distance between the tracks. Their evenness shows his calmness.

* * *

In the grove of beeches at the upper end of the pasture are the pictures left by Chakeeta, the red squirrel, and Haolah, his gray cousin. Chakeeta lives in the heart of a great, gnarled beech and Haolah's home is a huge nest of jumbled leaves and sticks high in the beech branches. The snow picture tells us that this morning, with unerring instinct, they are digging up the stores they hid during the autumn.

We must visit one more area. Down into the swamp, along the banks of the brook we come on the snow picture of Marqueeta, the mink. Marqueeta is a bold, fearless fellow. He roams up and down in jaunty confidence. His black beady eyes look the situation over aggressively. The wood folk fear Marqueeta and avoid him.

In the heart of the swamp, Foozy, the stolid muskrat, has his domed, thatched house. Later, if the winter is severe, he sleeps for weeks at a stretch. But this morning he has already been out to nibble on the swamp grass and dig beneath the soft snow for roots and herbs. It is a satisfying snow picture: the trail to and from his home, the signs of a successful food hunt, the background of green, the snow sparkling in the sun. And in the background, the cheery murmur of the brook. H. S. P.

Social Welfare in Munich

One of Munich's three Women's Institutes is a huge barn of a building in St. Jacob's Platz, the oldest quarter of the town. All women receiving unemployment relief must work in one of these institutes for three days a week. Some come voluntarily more often than that, for the work is not hard, they sit in warm rooms and save the coal bill at home; moreover they make many friends and receive their meals free of cost.

All the work done in these institutes is for the Winter Relief Organization. In one large room elderly women sit knitting and chatting. Another room resembles a secondhand clothes shop with the difference that its suits, overcoats, dresses and garments of every description have all been cleaned in the laundry below.

All these things and many more are being turned into something wearable or useful. Patches are made into attractive curtains, rugs and mats woven from rags; even ordinary string covered with colored binding is quickly transformed into baskets and handbags which, when ironed stiff, appear much the same as similar articles displayed in the windows of fashionable shops. Ornaments and toys too are produced from material that otherwise would be wasted.

Women working in these institutes learn much that enables them to beautify their own homes economically and they are given every assistance in doing this.

The idea of making something new from something old is also evident in the Mothers' Home in Kaulbachstrasse, particularly in that department which instructs in the making of toys.

On the floor of this room is a pile of miscellaneous oddments, empty match boxes, matchsticks, cotton reels, rags, silver paper, cardboard boxes, bits of string. This refuse heap keeps 20 women and girls busy all day. Out of it they evolve dolls' houses and a large assortment of other toys.

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. . New King

(Continued from Page 3)

capacity as president of an important social organization known as the "Industrial Welfare Society."

In the last 15 years, 6000 boys have passed through the camp. The Duke made a habit himself of spending some days there personally each year, sharing actively in both work and games. These were designed to associate members of the most diverse communities in the closest of friendly relations with one another. At the same time, the founder made contacts for himself with other movements concerned with labor of all kinds. He visited factories and mines in different parts of Britain and never tired of preaching that everyone "must find satisfaction in his work and take pride in the part he plays in his firm."

* * *

The Duke, addressing a youths' welfare conference at Croydon, once gave his view of leadership. "To my mind," he said, "a leader must possess three qualities—personality, sympathy and idealism. Nobody can lead unless he has the gift of vision and desire to leave things in the world better than he found them. He will strive for something which may appear unattainable, but which he believes can one day be reached, if not by him, by his successors, if he can prepare the way." The Duke endeavored systematically to live up to these ideals.

The present King and Queen were married in 1923. The Queen, who then was Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, is the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. She thus represents one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Scotland. She is herself intensely interested in the social service work in which her husband has taken such prominent part.

* * *

The young couple, as the Duke and Duchess of York, continued this activity together, visiting factories, and establishing helpful relations with welfare movements of all kinds. The Duchess was unwearied in helping maternity centers, workers' clubs, housing colonies, Girl Guides and other organizations for the benefit of women and children.

The Duke and Duchess made extensive tours, in which they visited Kenya Colony, Uganda, Egypt, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Madagascar and many parts of Europe.

In Australia, the Duke deputized for his father, King George V, at the opening of the new federal capital of Canberra. Speaking on that occasion, he said: "One of the great needs of today, and perhaps the greatest need of all, is the better understanding of one another, both between the different parts of the Empire and also between the different interests—capital and labor, employers and employed, town and country—in the various countries themselves.

* * *

"It is only by getting to know one another better that this closer sympathy and understanding can come. Only so can we realize that we are all members of one family, whose interests are inseparably bound up with one another, possessing the same traditions, animated by the same ideals, imbued with the same faith. That is the message I would bring. It is right that we should be loyal to our family, to our city, to our state, to our country, but let us not forget the wider patriotism, the loyalty that we all owe to the British Commonwealth—that great family of British nations, in the preservation of which and of the ideals and principles for which it stands, lies, in my opinion, the best hope of peace in the world today."

© Marcus Adams

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE

* * *

The King and Queen are both keen lawn tennis and golf players. They also take pleasure in riding and have brought up their two children to similar country recreations. They live in the most simple manner, the King spending much of his time among the large collection of books on social questions he has accumulated. The Queen, besides being a popular hostess, is a practical housekeeper of no mean order, her own homemade cakes and scones figuring often on the royal table. The Queen also designs many of the dresses of the princesses.

The popularity of the royal pair is so universal that a portrait of the Queen, when she was Duchess of York, was chosen by the Government of Newfoundland for reproduction upon the 7-cent stamps of that Dominion. The compliment was the more noticeable for the fact that there seemed at that time no very immediate likelihood that the original of the portrait would ever become Queen.

* * *

A distinguished lord provost in Scotland once said of the royal pair: "Everybody likes them. They bring with them wherever they go a homely atmosphere of friendliness and reliability behind which are character and settled convictions guaranteeing permanence and stability for the constitutional conventions they uphold."

Before they ascended the throne, they were popularly known as "the industrial prince" and "the smiling duchess." The qualities lying behind these lighthearted sobriquets are real and solid. The royal pair fill a great position with dignity and understanding. They are a rallying point for all that is best in human nature at a time when developments of world significance are afoot.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Readers are invited to comment upon articles in the Magazine Section. Letters of 150 words or less will allow space for numerous and varied communications. On occasion longer letters, in full or in the form of extracts, will also find a place.

Foreign Trade . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Mr. Peek's article on foreign trade in the Monitor Magazine Section for Oct. 28 says: "The results of present administration policies—are seen (a) In a striking increase of our imports as against a nominal increase in our exports, with the complete elimination of our former favorable balance of payments. Messrs. Hull and Wallace manage to ignore this effect by leaving out of consideration the greatest single item in our foreign trade, namely, our colossal imports of gold and silver."

Does Mr. Peek mean in this paragraph to lump gold and silver imports in with goods imports? Obviously, gold and silver imports, when not in flight from some unstable nation, are usually in payment for surplus exports or American investments. In this case gold and silver imports belong on the opposite side of the ledger from goods imports!

NORMAN S. BURDETT
Elizabeth, N. J.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I think the time has gone by when Americans can say that we exported so much more goods than we imported and therefore we had a favorable trade balance. "Favorable trade balance" in the present state of world finance is a misnomer so far as the United States is concerned, since it has most of the world's gold and stands to get a whole lot more, which isn't so good for world economy.

GEORGE ERICSON
Boston, Mass.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Thank you for the Peek-Sayre debate on reciprocal trade treaties. Misinformation on and misconceptions of important economic policies are so common, education along that line is a public service, I think, as well as providing interesting reading. The Magazine Section is a treat every week.

HELEN GRAHAM
Seattle, Wash.

Today's Contributors. .

THE BRITISH EMPIRE receives special attention in this week's Magazine Section, what with E. C. COTES, of the Monitor's London news staff, writing about George VI and his Queen, and ERIC BROWN, Director of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, describing the development of a native art in the country which now is winning recognition through an exhibition of work by Canadian artists that is touring the Empire.

When President Roosevelt is inaugurated for his second administration in a few days the United States Marine Band will play, as it has for every inauguration since 1801, when Thomas Jefferson became President. O. K. ARMSTRONG, who describes the history and traditions of the band, is a writer whose articles have appeared in various magazines in the United States.

Steel is an important material in any industrial civilization, and its production is especially important as an index to the state of business. Something of the wide usage to which steel is put is indicated in the article by E. C. BARRINGER, who is managing editor of the magazine, Daily Metal Trade.

M. LOUISE BAUM, who writes this week's magazine editorial, is a resident of Boston.

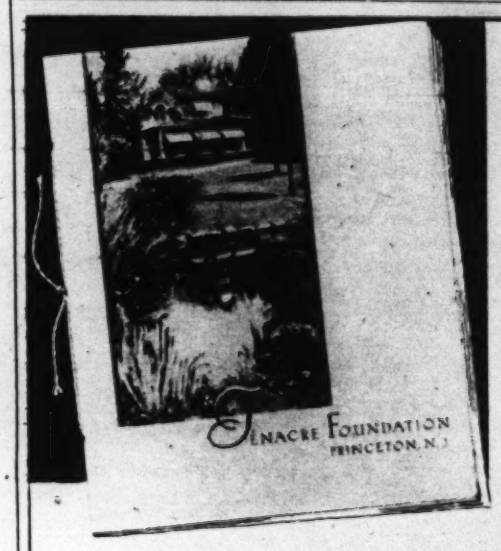
ROBERT W. DESMOND is associate editor of the Weekly Magazine Section.

Search for Manuscript

An inquiry has been made in University of Queensland circles to locate the original Gaelic manuscript, "An Leabhar Dearg," otherwise known as "The Red Book of Clanranald," which has a literary value.

Investigations have revealed that the Red Book was in the possession of the Clanranald Clan in Scotland as late as 1840. Later, it is believed to have been transmitted to one of the daughters of an old member of the family sometime resident in Australia, under the name of Macdonald. Preliminary inquiries, however, have not revealed any descendants of the Clanranald Macdonalds within the state.

Miss A. M. Davidson, who is seeking the Red Book, recently discovered the Boswell papers, not previously known to exist. She is acting through Prof. J. N. Michie of the University of Queensland.



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Every year the Upper School Chemistry classes visit the St. Louis Water Works to see the muddy water of the Mississippi transformed into a pure, sparkling city water supply, through the magic of modern science. In this photograph, Chemistry students are demonstrating the process of water purification at an all-school assembly.

The PRINCIPIA

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THIS 'AM OMELETTE
Blessed among husbands are those whose wives know the secret of making this superlative ham omelette. The eggs must be very slightly beaten—just enough to blend yolks and whites. The omelette, cooked—firm on the outside—creamy on the inside. Pillowed between the savory, golden halves must be a generous helping of cooked ham cut in cubes and heated well in butter, a touch of chopped onion and a benediction of Heinz tomato ketchup.—H. R., Garden City, L. I.
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SALUTES TO YOU
From a Lt. Colonel in the Oklahoma infantry comes this titillant suggestion: to make a really delicious cocktail sauce for shrimp or crabmeat—or a salad dressing—mix equal amounts of Heinz tomato ketchup and whipped cream and season with salt and paprika. Just as simple as that and good, too!—R. C. C., Stillwater, Okla.
DEVILISH FINE
His Satanic Majesty twiddled his trident, twirled his tail and smacked his lips with much gusto after tasting my recipe for Heinz Devil Sauce (Sauce Diablo to the high-hats): This is it: 2 parts melted butter, 2 parts Heinz Worcestershire sauce, 1 part Heinz tomato ketchup, a little Heinz brown mustard. It's delicious when used with steamed clams, broiled lobster, baked or broiled fish and roasts of beef or pork.—S. E. McA., Lebanon, Pa.
NORTH WOODS RAREBIT
Here's a dish I conjured in order to vary my diet in the Canadian North Woods when the temperature was sixty below. To one can Heinz pork and beans, add 1 cup diced ham or other cooked meat, 2 tablespoons Heinz tomato ketchup and a little salt. Allow to simmer a few minutes, add ½ pound American cheese sliced, and then stir slowly till the rarebit is smooth. A dash of Heinz pepper sauce may be added if you like it hot.—P. M., Montclair, N. J.

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People everywhere are finding bright, new ways to add sparkle to scores of dishes with Heinz Tomato Ketchup. Needed ingredient: one bottle of Heinz Tomato Ketchup—ready at your grocer's!

Heinz TOMATO KETCHUP

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